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Pupils to Aid War Loan; Rail Pay Case Reopened; Free Speech for French?

The World's Day—January 5, 1944

Boston: Schools Asked to Back War Loan Drive

Aid of 840,000 pupils in the 2,500 schools of Massachusetts, enlisted as "Junior Minute Men," is to be sought in the Fourth War Loan, beginning Jan. 18, in an effort to double juvenile bond and stamp contributions, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee announced today.

Greater Boston Mayors and Selectmen are attending a conference on the coal shortage situation in Governor Saltonstall's office this afternoon.

Governor Staltonstall today requested the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion as to whether his emergency war powers give him authority to change the state primaries date to clear the way for absentee voting by men and women in the armed forces. [Page 2.]

Work of constructing two runways for the Logan International Airport, East Boston, is expected to begin in about one month, when one of the world's largest electric-operated dredges arrives from New York, State Commissioner of Public Works Herman A. MacDonald disclosed today. [Page 2.]

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, was appointed a trustee of Massachusetts State College today by Governor Saltonstall. Former State Senator Sybil H. Holmes, only woman ever elected to the Massachusetts Senate, was named as a public administrator.

Washington: President Orders Railroad Meeting

Reconvening of an emergency board to settle nonoperating railroad employees' wage claims was ordered by President Roosevelt. The claims were not before the board, headed by Judge Elwyn R. Shaw of Springfield, Ill., when it recommended increases of 4 to 10 cents an hour. [Page 13.]

Despite pleas by farm state congressmen, Government food officials have rejected a proposed two-week "holiday" in the rationing of pork products. The OPA and the War Food Administration declared in a joint report that a survey showed there is no country-wide pork surplus, and that a temporary lifting of rationing might result in "chaotic conditions of supply and distribution."

The War Production Board has authorized production during 1944 of 1,000,000 trucks and trailers for military and essential civilian use. Simultaneously, WPB assigned a preference rating of AA-1 to producers of these vehicles and to suppliers of component parts.

Europe: French Communist Demands Free Speech

An end to French political censorship and restoration of freedom of speech as "indispensable to democracy" were demanded by Communist delegate Florimond Bonte in an address at the French Consultative Assembly's second session in Algiers.

Hungarian-Rumanian territorial disputes will be discussed at a secret meeting of the Hungarian Parliament, the Morocco Radio has announced, quoting a Zurich dispatch from Budapest.

Spanish soldiers still fight on the Russian front, despite claim that the famous "Blue Division" has been withdrawn, Moscow reports, quoting Spanish prisoners as saying that the "Blue Division" has been reformed and renamed the "Spanish Legion."

Prime Minister Churchill in a letter to Premier Stanislaw Mikolayczk of the Polish Government in exile stated that he was well on the way to complete recovery and "able to play my part in the great decisions which should bring nearer to both our peoples the day of deliverance and freedom."

Germany tightens its control of Bulgaria as apprehension mounts over political tension and public clamor for the cutting of ties with the Nazis. [Page 7.]

National: Liberty Ship Honors War Reporter

Liberty ship Ben Robertson, named for the New York Herald Tribune correspondent lost in the Yankee Clipper crash at Lisbon, was launched at Savannah, Ga.

Americas: President of Venezuela to Visit U. S.

President General Medina of Venezuela will leave Jan. 18 for a visit to the United States, accompanied by a group of Venezuelan Cabinet members, businessmen and military officials as well as U. S. Ambassador Frank Corrigan.

Far East: Japan to Expand Land Transportation

The Japanese Cabinet has approved a bill designed to "expand land transportation to the maximum," it was disclosed in a Japanese radiocast.

Emperor Hirohito exchanged New Year's greetings with Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, as well as with Hitler, Marshal Pétain and President Risto Ryti of Finland, reports the Tokyo Radio in a Spanish language broadcast.

Mayors and Selectmen Told Need of Change to Soft Coal

Officials in charge of city, town, and county-operated buildings were urged today to change immediately from anthracite to bituminous coal wherever burning equipment permits. Richard L. Bowditch, Massachusetts State Emergency Solid Fuels Administrator, told a conference of mayors and selectmen, called by Governor Saltonstall at the State House, that the urgency of this request could not be too strongly expressed.

"Bagged coal is scarce," said Mr. Bowditch. "We still have enough to get by on but it is a day-to-day proposition." He added that bagged coal is spread so thin that one heavy snowstorm might cause a serious situation.

"So would a strike which affected either coal production or coal transportation," he continued. "But at present we have enough soft coal to meet the situation, and to keep ourselves warm.

"The situation is serious and is becoming more serious. It will take all our best efforts to prevent trouble. . . . There are thousands of homes heated only by kitchen stoves. These stoves can't use soft coal. They must have hard coal, and there isn't enough hard coal around or available or in sight to take care of everyone. The problem is as simple as that. So if the choice comes between keeping homes warm or allowing buildings which can use soft coal to burn hard coal you know what my decision will be."

Mayors attending the conference were Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, Bernard L. Sullivan of Chelsea, Frank E. Lewis of Everett, John D. McCarthy of Malden, Walter E. Lawrence of Medford, Carl E. Raymond of Melrose, Paul M. Goddard of Newton, Charles A. Ross of Quincy, Raymond E. Carey of Revere, G. Edward Bradley of Somerville, John S. Devane of Waltham, and William E. Kane of Woburn.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collection

Norwood—Today, by districts, through Jan. 7. Curb collections.

$48,000,000 Spent By Army In N. E. Area

Vast building program included scores of projects covering a wide range of defense uses.

Army engineers who last year completed a $48,000,000 construction program to help make New England an armed camp, today breathe easier as they tackle their 1944 job, which so far appears to be largely one of maintenance and repair.

As was pointed out at the office of the Corps' New England Division Engineer, Col. G. W. Gillette, the new phase will be just as demanding as that of the arming phase, but the crews, both in uniform and in civilian overalls, will be somewhat smaller.

Much of the vital construction must remain a military secret, but it is generally known that the huge program embraced fortifications along the coast and in harbors, airports, and hospitals, as well as the dams and flood control with which the Corps is chiefly concerned in peacetime.

Keene Airport

Among the most recent projects completed was the $1,000,000 Dillant-Hopkins airport at Keene, N. H., named for two heroes from that area.

At Hartford, dikes constructed by the Army experts along the Connecticut River were presented to the city.

Bostonians look on Camp McKay, along the southern shore of the harbor, as the most distinctive project to be completed in the year just past. This city within a city was constructed in record time to help Boston fill its function as a Port of Embarkation.

The mud-flat in South Boston in 45 days became a self-sufficient community of 80 buildings, to house 2,000 troops.

Flood Control

Probably the largest project which the Engineers can tell about at this time is the flood control Dam at Franklin Falls. To protect surrounding territory from possible flood damage, an embankment of earthfill was packed and tamped, laid out so that a reservoir of nearly 11 miles in length can be formed.

Realignment of farms and community services in the area posed a major problem, but it is one which the Engineers are used to facing in their dam projects, and the job was completed with a minimum of friction, it was reported on all sides.

Suggesting the variety of tasks the entire Engineer Corps is carrying on under its $10,000,000,000 war-time program, the New England office, headquarters of which are in downtown Boston, during the year bought 1,798 tracts of land, and signed 1,100 leases, involving office space, schools, hotel

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Soviets Split Foe's Line Beyond Repair; Nazis Fight On in '44 for Distant Hope; G.O.P. Faces Exposure of Inner Strife

Governor Wills of Vermont to tell public how certain leaders threaten party ruin.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The Republican Party is heading for trouble.

Despite surface harmony within the top ranks of the national organization, and despite the soothing trend of recent election returns, serious dissension over policy and prospective presidential candidates cannot and, it can be said authoritatively, will not be concealed much longer.

The main source of disagreement within the Party is the behind-the-scene maneuvering which appears directed toward putting over a hand-picked candidate on the nominating convention a la Harding in 1920.

The charges that forces behind the G. O. P. organization are more concerned with smart political manipulation than with picking a nominee who will represent the real choice of Republican voters are definitely going to be brought out into the open.

They will, in fact, be given a vigorous, public airing this week end as the members of the Republican National Committee gather in Chicago to decide the date and place of the National Convention.

From Republican Mainstay

The occasion for this explosion will be the nation-wide radio address which Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont will deliver Saturday night, on the eve of the Chicago meeting, and which will offer the country—and the Party—some exceedingly plain talk by a head of a State which has elected a Republican Governor, a Republican Senator and a Republican Representative ever since Republicanism came into being.

The clue to the outspoken and, one can fairly suggest, combustible content of Governor Wills' speech is the sensational title which he himself has given it: "Will the Republican Party Commit Suicide in 1944?"

Mr. Wills, one of the forceful figures among the increasingly influential group of G. O. P. Governors, has for some time been asking this question of his Republican organization colleagues, and it seems evident that the answer which some of them have been giving has been far from satisfactory or reassuring to him.

In consequence, Governor Wills is now going to ask this same pointed question of Republican voters and potential voters

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

Germans still cling to belief Allies may fail to throw full power against them.

This is the second of a group of articles assessing conditions existing in Germany. Mr. Harsch was a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Berlin from the outbreak of hostilities until shortly before Germany declared war on the United States.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The opening of 1944 finds Germany's military might outbalanced in every sphere of war by the Allied coalition which has risen against it, but still strong enough to fight a tenacious delaying action in the hope of outlasting some one single element in that coalition the collapse of which would reverse the balance of war.

For Germany in January, 1944, is outclassed only by the sum total of Russian, British, American and other Allied might—not by the total minus any one of its three major elements. Subtract Russia or Britain or the United States from the coalition and the military force Hitler mobilized still outranks the remainder and would still have a good gambler's chance of emerging from the war, not a victor, but not a loser, either.

Hitler's divisions are thin now. They probably average not over 8,000 men in strength as against 12,000 men or better at the beginning of the war. But they are made up of weary, battle-hardened veterans. They are running short of guns, but what they have still are of excellent quality. They are running even shorter of planes, but again the quality is up to the best the Allies have, and in some types better.

No Morale Breakdown Yet

There still are about 300 German divisions in the field. There is no evidence of any widespread breakdown in morale or in fighting quality. The military leadership is excellent. German economy regardless of the terrific impact of Anglo-American bombing on production and transportation still is able to meet the requirements of the fighting front and keep the home front going. And the carefully fostered fear of defeat has proved sufficient to keep up the fighting will of the masses to a needed minimum level, although it requires incessant propaganda, and the weight of doubt often presses the level down dangerously near the breaking point.

There is clearly and obviously no room for serious doubt that the total Allied coalition is capable of overcoming the still formidable remains of Hitler's fighting machine some time in 1944. The Allied advantage in the air is established and increasing. Its quantitative superiority in ground forces would be overwhelming if they ever could be brought to bear within the confines of Europe at one time.

But the German armies go on fighting because the German military leaders still have not abandoned their last hope of avoiding the final projection of Allied ground power onto the Continent of Europe. They use the argument of the horror of defeat to keep the masses of people going. But that

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By a Staff Artist

Russians Gain in Kiev Salient

Arrows indicate main points of Russian gain within the Kiev salient. Although the Red Army was reported to have crossed the old Polish frontier at two places, subsequent reports leave some doubt as to whether the Russians at the moment actually are in former Polish territory.

Reich cities of Kiel and Münster reel under blows from greatest day air armada.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While Kiel, Münster, and the "invasion coast" of Europe reeled from the massed attacks of some 3,000 Allied planes—the greatest air armada ever launched in a single day—a German spokesman conceded that the Russians had split the Nazi winter line beyond the possibility of its being restored.

In the nose of the great 120-mile salient west of Kiev, the Germans announced that they had evacuated the eastern section of their stronghold of Berdichev. Should that center fall to the Russians, the way would be cleared toward the last German trunk supply railway—the Odessa-Warsaw line—not much more than 30 miles to the south.

Meanwhile, the German process of extracting threatened troops from within the salient seems to have begun, with the Russians marching into the fortified center of Belaya Tserkov, 50 miles east of Berdichev and almost due south of Kiev. All these events are in the southern section of the German Army. In the northern theater—above the Pinsk Marshes—General Bagramian continued his pressure on the Germans immediately above Nevel.

The previous day's massive air raid, which was continued by medium Marauders today, once more raised expectations of imminent invasion, although Allied Headquarters in Algiers set these at rest somewhat by announcing that North Africa had been turned into "one vast training center for troops destined for future operations," a fact which did not suggest immediate action.

The purpose of the raid appeared to be merely to prevent the building up of German defenses against invasion. The shipbuilding yards of Kiel, the railroad trunk lines of the great Rhineland industrial center of Münster, and the rocket-gun emplacements and other defenses of the Pas de Calais, France, all received their share of the 3,000 tons or so of bombs dropped by 1,500 Fortresses and Liberators with their swarms of fighters.

A 100-mile-long cloud of raiders of all kinds darkened the skies for this daylight onslaught—some setting out for the 1,000-mile round trip to Kiel, some for the shuttle bombing in relays over the French coast. In the night following, RAF Mosquitoes once more attacked the ruins of Berlin.

Meanwhile, other airmen in the Mediterranean theater gave support to the Yugoslav Partisans, who for the fifth day were locked in a grim street battle in Banja Luka, an important Bosnia center which they are attempting to seize. The Dupnitsa stronghold and possibly Sofia, Bulgaria, were bombed.

In Italy, where Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese has taken over General Montgomery's command, Allied forces maintained pressure against the German line despite snow and slush.

At sea, the United States Navy identified the United States destroyer lost off Sandy Hook as the Turner, and that announced as lost somewhere in the Atlantic as the Leary.

Poland Tells Underground Not to Resist Russians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 — Official Soviet circles are maintaining a stony silence regarding Russian-Polish frontier differences which the crossing of the former Polish boundaries by the Red Army have brought into focus.

However, it is emphasized unofficially that the Kremlin has not retreated and does not intend to retreat from its claim to those portions of eastern Poland which Russia took possession of in 1939.

Demands from some quarters in Allied countries for a plebiscite in the disputed areas as soon as they are freed from German control are not looked upon with favor in Moscow.

In arguing the justice of Russia's claims many Muscovites assert that the proposed Curzon Line in 1919 indicated a basic, historic disposition on the part of British public opinion to accept the Soviet point of view. It is pointed out here that British Government spokesmen have openly declared that the Curzon Line corresponded fairly closely with the Polish-Russian frontier delineated in 1939.

Both Sides Strong

Russian public opinion has not softened materially toward the Poles. Rightly or wrongly, it is felt in some circles here that the Poles have generally hoped that the Russians, as well as the Germans, would be greatly weakened, if not destroyed, in the fighting on the Eastern front. Polish extremists, it is believed here, envisaged the Polish Army marching past a prostrate Germany and a prostrate Russia to establish a greater Poland extending from the Oder to the Dnieper.

[The Polish Government in exile and other responsible Polish

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5—The Polish Government has issued official instruction today to its underground movement at home, ordering the Poles not to oppose the Russian advance.

This marks an important constructive gesture in a difficult situation arising over Russia's military march upon territory in dispute between the Poles and the Soviets.

All of the British and American diplomatic skills will still be needed to work out a satisfactory solution. For the broad question affects not only Russia and Poland which are directly involved. But every small nation in Europe is watching the controversy for signs which may indicate what position the little nations will occupy in the postwar world.

An atmosphere of tension exists among a large section of Poles in Britain on these matters, and there has been considerable diplomatic activity here in London.

Delay On Decisions

The Polish Cabinet yesterday discussed the issues involved for three hours after which Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk reported to President Raczkiewicz. And it is expected that the Polish Government will make a public statement in the near future.

In authoritative circles here the hope is expressed that both the Russian and the Polish Governments would be willing to accept a suggestion that decision on the frontier dispute should be postponed until a later date, if possible until the end of hostilities.

Judging from earlier statements this is certainly the policy which

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Report Charges Tax Changes Mean More War Millionaires

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Condemning proposed tax bill amendments that would "emasculate" the present War Contracts Renegotiation Act, four members of the Senate Finance Committee today issued a minority report listing 200 examples of excessive war profits and charging the proposed changes with opening the way for a new crop of millionaires.

The report was signed by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois and Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (P) of Wisconsin. Senators Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri and Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico of the Truman Committee and Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee of the Appropriations Committee have "expressed their concurrence," Senator Walsh said in releasing the minority statement. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader, was also reported in general opposition to most of the proposed amendments.

Thus the proposed changes in the Renegotiation Act which as part of the new tax bill will be first order of business of Congress when it returns next week should start the session off with real fireworks.

965 P.C. Profit After Taxes

Among the 200 examples of excessive profits after taxes cited in the report, 40 of them showed more than 100 per cent earned after taxes, several earned more than 500 per cent, and one concern had earned 965 per cent after taxes.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, who has persistently opposed any change in the War Contracts Renegotiation Act, has in past weeks given other examples of excessive profits, emphasizing, however, that it is only a small minority of concerns involved that raise any objection to renegotiation.

The War Department's Price Adjustment Board, Chairman, Joseph M. Dodge, has also cited examples, perhaps the most flagrant of which was a contractor whose sales had increased 50 times that of prewar days because of war contracts. His profit before taxes had also jumped 50 per cent. When renegotiation was suggested he said he intended to keep the profits, and if deprived of them would stop manufacturing goods for the Government.

In contrast is the co-operative reaction of more than 90 per cent of war industry, according to the War Department. Such concerns as the Emerson Electric Company of St. Louis, the Sperry Corporation, Westinghouse Company, International Harvester Company, and United Aircraft Corporation have approved renegotiation as the only practical means of preventing unreasonable profits on war business.

Billions Already Saved

The Renegotiation Act which gives the Army, Navy, Treasury, Maritime Commission and several subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the right to re-examine war contracts and recapture excessive profits has saved the Government about $5,300,000,000 in the 13,000 cases handled, Mr. Patterson says. About $2,500,000,000 was actually recovered by renegotiation and the rest saved through reduction in prices for future deliveries.

About 72 per cent of this, Mr. Patterson agrees, would have been recovered through excess profits taxes, but there still remains a net balance of $1,500,000,000 saved by renegotiation, and that is a lot of money. If the law is not emasculated, Mr. Patterson adds, as much again should be recaptured by the Government in the future.

The Senate Finance Committee minority report specifically op-

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Hitler's Rocket Gun: 'Inside' Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 5 — Just how does Hitler's greatly ballyhooed "rocket gun" operate?

Dispatches from inside Germany say that the rocket gun, known officially as "Urania," fires a shell or air bomb twice as large in length and circumference as the usual water torpedo and covered with a powerful coat of Thomas steel.

After leaving the barrel of the gun, it is said, the shell is propelled by five or seven rockets at its tail end. Presumably the rockets are mounted on the outside of the shell, have an aluminum covering and an exhaust similar to that used on automobiles, and are set off electromagnetically.

Guided by Radio

The central rocket evidently is set off first. Then, when the shell's velocity is about to decrease, propulsion is provided by the other rockets set off in pairs at regular intervals. The shell, it is understood, is guided to its target by radio, apparently in the same manner in which the Germans are now directing the course of some aerial bombs used against ships.

At the present moment the German public appears to be pinning all its hopes on Urania.

Expectations centering around the "secret weapon" correspond in propaganda force to the publicity given to the second front in Allied countries. Just as every person in Britain who sees material preparation or training for the second front believes that it will come, so, too, in Germany practically everyone has an uncle, brother, or cousin who is working on the secret weapon. Hence most Germans believe it is an actuality.

To judge from the evidence arriving here, the "secret weapon" is a real danger for the Allies unless their air forces can again bomb the factories and laboratories where it is being made.

It generally is believed in Germany as well as in the surrounding countries that the new air bomb will be ready for use in the near future. This is the opinion held by the man in the street as well as by many technical workers. Recent experiments and maneuvers on the German side of Lake Constance were widely discussed here in connection with the new weapon. German illustrated weeklies recently published pictures showing a tremendous explosion supposed to be from the explosive used as filling for the new bomb.

Most Germans at this critical hour in Germany's history expect physical extermination from the advancing Russians should the Soviets break through, and not much better treatment from from Anglo-Saxons, as well as a "slave-revolt" massacre staged by the more than 17,000,000 foreign workers in Germany. Hence it is not surprising that the promise of a new weapon is seized upon like a straw by a drowning man.

The strongest forces for continuing the war are the Nazi

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Allied Bombers Raid Rocket-Gun Targets

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 5

Rocket-gun emplacements and anti-invasion installations have been the special province of American medium Marauders, which yesterday carried out their sixth consecutive attack on targets of this description on the so-called "invasion coast" across the Channel.

In yesterday's attack there were 200 Marauders assigned to this task. The thoroughness of the raid may be gathered from the comment of one crew member that it was "like sowing wheat."

From the Air:

3,000 Allied Planes Hit Kiel and Münster

RAF Mosquito bombers hit wrecked Berlin last night and other British planes pounded targets in Northern France, following up one of the greatest daylight aerial assaults of the war by some 3,000 planes, including United States smashes at Kiel and Münster.

Not a single plane was lost in

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Ways for Combating Race Propaganda Sought

By Donald Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ways in which American schoolchildren and adults can cultivate the habit of taking propaganda of any kind with the right grain of salt, and thinking for themselves, were discussed last night at a special meeting on interracial understanding, sponsored by the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley, and held at the Pioneer Hotel.

Dr. Clyde L. Miller, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and founder of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, was the principal speaker. Joining in the discussion were many leaders in different racial and religious groups in Greater Boston, together with prominent educational authorities. Kirtley F. Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard, led the discussion, and Miss M. Louise Walworth, chairman of the board of the Summer Institute, presided.

Education of the usual sort has failed to give Americans sufficient armor to protect themselves against the insidious forces of propaganda of many kinds, said Dr. Miller. But a start is being made in some places to remedy this. Courses in public opinion are being given in some schools. In these courses the children are taught to distinguish between facts and opinions, and to discount the appeals used in high-pressure advertising as well as in propaganda issued by various special interests. Boys and girls enjoy these courses, he said, because it gives them a feeling of getting "inside dope."

Render Immune

Courses such as these, Dr. Miller continued, do a great deal to render growing children immune to deliberate racial propaganda. If they are coupled with planned efforts to cultivate appreciation of the contributions of minorities to American life, and to make living and working together with members of these minorities seem the natural, normal thing, then it is hard for seeds of prejudice to take root.

Racial, religious, and other unfounded prejudices, he declared, are a form of mental contagion. With the radio, as well as the printing press, they are able now to sweep through whole peoples with astonishing rapidity. But these same instruments of communication can be used to build up adequate resistance to such waves of ignorant or malicious misinformation.

Counter-propaganda and special legislation, it was agreed in the course of the discussion, are apt to do more harm than good in efforts to eradicate racial and religious prejudice. They tend to intensify it by concentrating public thought upon differences instead of common interests and purposes.

Facing Realities

Dr. Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, declared that one of the best things about the present era is the general willingness to face realities and seek the real facts behind any situation. This willingness, he said, opens the way for real progress in replacing unfounded prejudices with appreciation of the part played in building a strong, united America by every group within the country.

In considering the part played by Parent-Teacher Associations in combatting racial prejudices by stressing the true facts, the value of including representatives from student councils in Parent-Teacher Associations was stressed. By doing this, it was pointed out, a strong triangle of interest was created, with the viewpoints of the schoolchildren themselves — who are the main interest of the associations—reasonably represented in a thoroughly democratic way.

At the conclusion of the meeting Miss Dorothy P. Hill, director of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley, announced that the institute will be held on the Wellesley College campus again this year from June 30 to July 14. Last summer, for the first time in a number of years, it was compelled to hold its sessions elsewhere.

Improve Your SPEECH

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION, Tomorrow, 8 P. M.

PUBLIC SPEAKING; Parliamentary Law; Business Letter Writing. START Monday, Jan. 10

ENGLISH; DICTION; Speaking Voice; Conversation. START Tuesday, Jan. 11

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Farmers Fear Poultry Hit By Low Egg Price

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 5—Keynoted to the unprecedented wartime demand for agricultural food products, the 26th annual Union Agricultural Meeting began a series of two-day conferences at Horticultural Hall here today.

Food subsidies, shortages of farm labor, and the currently low egg prices, which, according to poultrymen present, will bring about serious egg and poultry shortages later this year, were among the more important farm problems discussed.

This second wartime meeting brought together representatives of Federal Dairy Associations of Massachusetts; the State Federation of Poultry Associations; State Fruit Growers' Association; Holstein Breeders' Association; State Jersey Cattle Club; the State Vegetable Growers' Association; and the State Turkey Growers' Association.

Continuing labor shortages and a new acute problem involving necessary containers for fruit featured today's session of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association.

For the occasion of the 50th annual meeting of this group, a history of the Association was recounted by Fred C. Sears, of the Massachusetts State College, and Samuel Fraser, Secretary of the International Apple Association, told of his 50 years in the apple business.

Samuel W. Tator, Market Administrator for the Greater Boston Milk Marketing Area, and Joseph C. Court, Director of the Division of Milk Control of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, discussed the dairy problem of the Bay State.

Warnings of the coming serious shortage of both eggs and poultry highlighted the afternoon session of the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations. Hatchery problems, egg production, and the acute feed situation were discussed in round-table sessions.

Rickenbacker Lauds Marshall

Gen. George C. Marshall "is the type of 'A' man who should be next President of the United States," Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Air Lines, said yesterday at a capacity weekly meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

"I say thank God we have such a man in such a high and responsible position, who is thinking in terms of saving the lives of American soldiers—your boys and mine," Captain Rickenbacker said, after praising the General for his reported criticism of labor leadership and strikes.

"If true, as reported, General Marshall should be permitted by the President of the United States to admit frankly to the American people his thought and reasons," Captain Rickenbacker also declared. "For such a frank statement from one so able will make him millions of friends, inspire and rally millions of real Americans to his support."

He outlined 14 qualifications he deemed necessary in a candidate for President of the United States which he called "America Needs 'A' Man":

A man—who has convictions, with courage and character to put them into action.

A man—who will not cater to or coddle minorities or pressure groups.

A man—who will think in terms of the welfare of the great American majority.

A man—who will recommend amending our labor laws to protect the American laboring men and women from racketeers and false leadership.

A man—who will respect states' rights.

A man—who will guarantee to return all delegated wartime power to the elected representatives of the people when the war is over.

A man—who will surround himself with America's ablest men and women.

A man—who will eliminate bureaucracy to the minimum.

A man—who will reduce and keep government expenses within the earning power of the people to pay.

A man—who will think in terms of America First, in order that America will last, as Churchill, Stalin, and Chiang Kai-shek think of their own.

A man—who will co-operate with other peoples of the world to insure a lasting peace, but not at the expense of the American people alone.

A man—who believes in free enterprise and our form of government.

A man—whom the American people can believe after he is elected as well as before.

A man—who will add the Fifth Freedom to the Atlantic Charter—the Freedom of Opportunity.

War-Housing Regulations Relaxed By NHA for the Springfield Area

Increased supply of war-housing in the Springfield area has liberalized occupancy requirements there, it was announced today by John M. Dobbs, regional representative of the National Housing Agency here.

Private war-housing developments, public war-housing projects, and units made available through public conversion are included in the relaxed regulations, effective today, Mr. Dobbs said.

Priority of eligibility, he listed, now is:

1. Eligible immigrant war workers who have come into the locality since July 1, 1941.
2. Eligible immigrant military personnel through the grade of captain in the Army or Marine Corps, and lieutenant senior grade in the Navy or Coast Guard.
3. Other civilian war workers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, not much change in temperature tonight; Thursday slightly warmer, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in afternoon; gentle winds tonight becoming fresh on Thursday.

Southwestern Maine: Mostly cloudy, not so cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness followed by snow, not much change in temperature and increasing winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, not so cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness followed by snow north and snow or rain south portion during afternoon; increasing winds late tonight will become fresh to strong on Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness, not much change in temperature tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness followed by rain in afternoon; increasing winds, slightly warmer Thursday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 8:31 p. m.; height 8.8 feet. Thursday 8:56 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Bay Stater Faces Federal Charge

BECKET, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP)—Arrested at 4 a. m., Lawrence Dennis, Harvard graduate, former investment broker, and self-styled "isolationist—and proud of it," faced arraignment today before a United States Commissioner on a Federal indictment charging conspiracy in connection with an alleged seditious plot.

Mr. Dennis, author of "Coming American Fascism," was one of 30 persons named in indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Washington.

On the eve of his arrest, Mr. Dennis issued a statement in which he declared that the indictments were "a curtain raiser for President Roosevelt's fourth-term campaign."

"The objective is obvious," he said. "It is to intimidate effective opposition."

Radio Group to Hear Burton and Harlow

Robert J. Burton and Roy Harlow will be guest speakers at a dinner meeting of the Radio Council of Greater Boston at the Junior League Headquarters on Jan. 11, according to an announcement by Dean Hoard M. LeSourd of Boston University, President of the recently formed Council. Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, First Vice-President, is in charge of plans for the meeting.

Mr. Burton, who is a member of the legal department of Broadcast Music, Inc., will discuss "Music and the Public Interest, Convenience, and Necessity." Mr. Harlow, assistant to the President of the same company, is well known to local radio listeners, having served for 18 years as Vice-President of the Yankee Network in Boston.

WAC Officer Ranks High in Air Training

Army Air Forces Training Command

Greets Veteran Pilot, Helps Reassign Him

First Lieut. Agnes A. Mashidlausky of Brockton, Mass., is Assistant Headquarters Commandant of the Army Air Force Training Command, Fort Worth, Texas, where she is shown "signing in" Capt. Robert S. Rich of Milwaukee, Wis., who won the Distinguished Flying Cross over North Africa and Sicily as a bomber pilot. The WAC Lieutenant, who must know "everything that goes on" at the headquarters, keeps track of arrivals, departures, and conferences, arranges for transportation and keeps the personnel file up to date. These are only a few of the myriad of duties involved.

Saltonstall Asks High Court For Opinion on Primary Date

State action to make more practical absentee voting by men and women in the armed services was under way today as Governor Saltonstall requested the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion on whether he had authority under his emergency war powers to change the date of the state primaries.

In his request, approved by the Executive Council, the Governor said:

"Uncertainty exists," the Governor told the justices, "as to whether or not men and women from Massachusetts who are in the armed forces of the United States, will by reason of the shortness of the period of time between State primaries and State elections, or by reason of the existence of certain provisions of law relative to registration of voters, and absent voting, be deprived of their right to exercise their voting franchise by means of absent voting. . . .

"It is urgent that the date of the State primaries to be held in the current year, and other dates dependent thereon or connected therewith, be advanced, and said provisions of law be modified so as to remove such uncertainty, so far as possible."

If the Supreme Court decides that the Governor's emergency powers are not sufficient to change the dates in question, it will be necessary for him to call a special session of the Legislature.

Junior Bond Drive Planned

"Junior Minute Men," comprising as many of the Bay State school children as possible, today were being organized by the United States Treasury's War Finance Committee to redouble efforts during the forthcoming war loan drive to sell every man, woman, and child in Massachusetts an average of $65 in war bonds or stamps.

The State's quota for the Fourth War Loan, opening Jan. 18 and running through Feb. 15, is $794,000,000, of which 32.5 per cent is allotted to sales to individuals, who must average $65 each if the drive is to be a success, it was pointed out.

Schools throughout the State are embarking on a "Buy a Plane" campaign as an added incentive to put the drive over the top.

The Army has permitted six types of planes to be sponsored and financed by school pupils' sales: Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, $450,000; Liberator B-24 heavy bomber, $300,000; Mitchell B-25 medium bomber, $175,000; Douglas C-53 ambulance plane, $110,000; P-51 Mustang pursuit plane, $75,000, and Fairchild PT-19 trainer, $15,000.

School children in the period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, which included the Third War Loan, accounted for $4,104,845 in war bonds and stamps in Massachusetts, averaging almost $5 per pupil.

Among leaders in that drive were the eight-pupil South School in Heath, averaging almost $24 per student, and the 1,909 students in New Bedford High School, who averaged $24 per pupil.

Judgeship in Maine Has Two Claimants

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 5 (AP)—Adjacent Hallowell had two claimants to its municipal judgeship today and the Governor's office was trying to determine which one had legal right to the job.

When Judge Louis J. Niaman was inducted in September, Gov. Sumner Sewall gave him a leave of absence and appointed Charles Peirce his successor. Judge Naiman, who recently was given a medical discharge, assumed he could return to the bench, but Judge Peirce said he understood he had been appointed to a full four-year term.

The question seemed to be, the Governor's office said, whether Judge Naiman was a State employee within the meaning of the law giving such employees military leaves.

Dr. Arthur H. Wilde

Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, of Needham, Dean Emeritus of Boston University's School of Education, who passed on yesterday, established the school in 1914 and remained with it until his retirement in 1935.

A native of Saxonville, Dr. Wilde received the bachelor of arts and bachelor of sacred theology degrees from Boston University in 1887 and 1891. Harvard conferred the degree of master of arts upon him in 1899 and the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1901.

Dr. Wilde was an instructor at Tilton, N. H., seminary from 1887 to 1889, and instructor in history at Northwestern Academy, Evanston, Ill., from 1892 to 1899. He became instructor in history at Northwestern University in 1893, as assistant professor in 1901, a full professor in 1905, and also acted as principal of Evanston Academy. From 1901 to 1911 Dr. Wilde was assistant to the president and secretary of the university council.

He was appointed president of the University of Arizona in 1911, remaining until 1914 when he transferred to Boston University.

Vigeant Is Confirmed

Confirmation by the Executive Council of Napoleon J. Vigeant of Chicopee as Judge of the District Court in that city was announced today.

Tied-Up Boston Fishing Boats May Go South

A number of Boston and New Bedford fishing boats now tied up by the fishermen's strike may go south, it was forecast here today among union leaders. Boats heading south would catch fish not now under the ceilings which provoked the six-week-old walkout.

A meeting of the New York City union was scheduled for today to decide on southern trips. Austin J. Powers, business agent of the fishermen's union in Boston, went to New York for the meeting.

If the New York fishermen vote for this move, it was anticipated in union circles here that the Boston and New Bedford fishermen might give similar approval.

Many Gloucester boats regularly go south, and seven are said to be setting out thither tonight. Some Boston and New Bedford boats have travelled south in previous years of their own volition.

Fishing is reported to be good in the south, of fish not under ceilings, and some varieties are said to be bringing better prices in the New York market than fish covered here by the disputed ceilings.

Retail ceilings for fish in New England are still some weeks off, it was reported today by fish authorities in Boston. Two weeks is the shortest time foreseen, and it may be longer.

The Regional Office of the OPA is using its statisticians and borrowing accountants from New York and Washington to study the actual records of first wholesale fish dealers. This investigation will take considerable time.

The OPA plans to take what the wholesalers got for their services in 1942—the trade term is their markup—and average the markups for the year. The wholesale prices thus resulting from the study will then have added to them by Washington certain cents per pound increases, which will determine the retail prices.

Delay is again attributed to the OPA in the fishing industry in carrying out its plans for retail ceilings. It has long been apparent that retail ceilings were inescapable after the OPA put on wholesale ceilings last July. On the other hand, the OPA is said to have an inadequate staff and funds, and is being asked to do a bigger job than it was given implements for.

Specific retail prices on popular species of fish are promised from the inquiry now in progress. It is also forecast that price cuts on some varieties may run as high as 20 per cent.

Plans Laid to Start Work On Logan Airport Runways

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Work is expected to be inaugurated on two runways of the Logan International Airport, East Boston, in about a month, Commissioner of Public Works Herman A. MacDonald, disclosed today. These two runways, which are only a portion of the entire Logan airfield development, are in a contract let on Dec. 14, 1943, to the Geohagen Construction Company of New York and recently approved by the Executive Council.

A meeting was held on Tuesday in Boston with both the construction company and the Boston Edison Company, the Commissioner said, for the purpose of ironing out the details of building a power line out to the work site. This power circuit, he added, is to operate one of the world's largest dredges which is coming to Boston from New York to start work on the runways. The dredge is now being used on the new Idlewild Airport development of New York City, he continued.

Commissioner MacDonald also stated that electric power was decided upon as a means of avoiding the use of solid or liquid fuels which are badly needed for war industrial and domestic uses and thus make a patriotic contribution to the war effort.

In the meantime, Mr. MacDonald took the precautionary measure to insure that the East Boston runways are free of snow by requesting the city of Boston to loan its "Snow-go" to the Commonwealth.

When the State took over the airport more than a year and a half ago, the City claimed that the "Snow-go," snowplow which was used for clearing the runways was not included in the deal. Since that time the Public Works Department has been trying to get the necessary priorities to purchase the necessary type of plow.

The Commissioner said he had hopes that the Commonwealth's new "Snow-go" would be delivered in two weeks but he was asking Mayor Tobin for the loan of the City's equipment in case a serious snowstorm hit this area before its arrival.

Informed of Mr. MacDonald's request, William P. Long, Boston Park Commissioner, said that as far as he is concerned the equipment will not be lent. He said that lending the "Snow-go" would cripple snow removal work in Boston. The equipment is under the jurisdiction of Mr. Long, whose department had charge of the airport before the State took it over.

24-Hour Timepiece

A simple "decal" that will convert any watch or clock to the 24-hour time schedule used by the military aviation services has been designed and will be distributed by the Aviation Division of Colonial Esso Marketers, R. C. Oertel, head of that department, has announced. Headquarters of the department are at Standard of New Jersey, 26 Broadway, New York.

Slightly smaller than a ten-cent piece, the decal may be attached to the inside surface of a watch crystal, Mr. Oertel said.

1944 Calendar Crop

Once it was railroad calendars that excited collectors of this form of literature at the year's end, but if our guess is worth anything, it would state that aviation calendars have moved right into the field with some excellent pictures and literature.

Among the 1944 crop of calendars the prize by all odds would be awarded to Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., which has issued a series of 12 color plates emphasizing the world wide scope of the operations it has performed for the government under the Air Transport Command of the United States Army.

American Airlines is a very close second with a series of 12 color plates emphasizing either the area in which the company operates and the operations of the air line. Eastern Air Lines has issued a calendar of a similar nature.

$48,000,000 Spent in N. E. On 1943 Army Construction

Continued from Page 1

and hospital facilities; as agent for the government, the New England staff pays a rent bill of $4,500,000 a year.

Began in 1942

The highly restricted work in harbor and coastal defense totaled $13,250,000 in the year following Colonel Gillette's arrival here on Dec. 10, 1942.

One air freight terminal, geared to trans-Atlantic deliveries of mutual-aid and other military supplies, cost $500,000, built by overcoming obstacles of terrain which in other times may never have been surmounted, it was pointed out.

Storage yards and wharves for sea-going mutual-aid and other supplies were finished in the Boston harbor area, where 105,600 feet of rail had to be installed.

Storage warehouses consumed 7,000,000 feet of lumber. Army camps required 37,000 feet of water pipe and 28,000 feet of sewer pipe, all supervised by the engineers in khaki, most of whom came from civilian life to do their wartime bit. Airplane runways completed during the year reach eight miles, paved with 15,000 cubic yards of concrete.

Finishing touches are now being put on the general hospital rising in Framingham for combat casualties. Another big hospital undertaken by the Engineers during the year is the one at Waltham to supplement facilities in the First Service Command, embracing New England.

All told, the Engineers poured 500,000 yards of concrete in construction work. The 725 completed buildings, dotting the six States, consumed 14,005,000 board feet of lumber, 3,625,000 square feet of roofing surface, and 8,000 kegs of nails.

Belgian Industries Expected to Lead Nation's Comeback

Belgium's great industries—in the forefront of good international relations during recent decades—will revive that nation after her liberation, Dr. Albert E. Navez, Consul of Belgium in Boston, declared today.

In an address to the Rotary Club at the Hotel Statler, Dr. Navez pointed out that Belgium currently is making a great contribution to the United Nations' war effort. Two fifths of the United States' tin needs now are being supplied from the Belgian Congo, he said, and one fifth of United States' supply of natural rubber originates there. Great quantities of copper are exported from the Congo through lend-lease channels, he added. Ninety per cent of the highly important industrial diamonds are mined there, he declared.

"Belgium is already making plans for the future," Dr. Navez said. "It hopes to see international agreements for maintaining money standards and the restoration of general types of trade balances."

He emphasized the importance of immediate problems which will arise in Belgium after its liberation. Approximately 800,000 Belgian workers, for instance, have been moved to Germany as forced labor—one tenth of its population, he said. Dr. Navez pointed out that Belgian children now receive an average of 800 to 900 calories of food a day, whereas, 2,500 calories constitute the daily recommended number.

Belgium, he related, had an intensive prewar agriculture. For instance, he said, there was an intensive cultivation of industrial potatoes and that farmers produced 850 to 890 bushels of potatoes an acre for the starch mills. It was remarked that Aroostook County in Maine considers 400 bushels an acre very good.

Their Trophies Mean Much

Official United States Navy

Winners of Top Honors at Naval Radio School

A Beacon Hill bluejacket, a Chinese lad from Malden, and a Long Island youth display the trophies they have won for the admiration of Wave Anne Madden, Yeoman 3c., of Malden at lower right. Upper left: Philip E. Chew, Seaman 3c., of Malden, who won the "Trop Trophy" for Best Effort. Upper right: Arnold Sacks, Radioman 3c., of Quogue, L. I., winner of "New Code Speed Championship Trophy." Lower left: Edward A. Taft, Jr., Radioman 3c., of Beacon Hill, Boston, winner of the "Entwhistle Trophy," which he received today for highest marks in the school, a 98.6 per cent average.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Miss Maginnis will speak on "Ship Models" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Mary Newsom, soprano; Lena Turner, pianist, and Dolores Rodrigues, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Professor André Morize, of Harvard University, will speak in French on "La France et la guerre." At Harvard Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Senate Resolution Offers Drys Unusual Opportunity

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—Aroused by liquor's wartime activities, people everywhere have been asking questions about the liquor industry, and now they have a "startling opportunity" to get them all answered if they will back up Senate Resolution 206 when Congress reconvenes on Jan. 10, dry organizations here are pointing out.

The resolution demands a thorough investigation of the business practices and operations of the alcoholic-beverage industry. Some work has already been done and is to be resumed by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary when Congress reopens.

"The remarkable thing about the resolution," says the American Business Men's Research Foundation, "is that it embodies a statement of purpose so thorough in text and intent that, if literally adhered to, can bring to light all the facts regarding whiskey chicanery and brewery greed in wartime, rock the foundations of the liquor plunderbund, and place it on the defensive, if not completely shatter its power to mislead the people and the State alike."

The Foundation doesn't question the Senate committee's intent to make a fearless investigation. However, it points out that distillers hope the investigation will pave the way for a "holiday" on the ban against manufacturing alcohol for beverage purposes. Evidence is mounting, it says, that the big whiskey makers are bringing every possible pressure to bear to secure at least tacit committee support for such a "holiday," so more hard liquor can be made to increase already ample stocks.

The complete text of its purpose reads:

"Resolved, that the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the business practices and operations of the alcoholic-beverage industry in all its phases, including any matters relating to the production, importation, distribution, purchase, or sale of whiskey, gin, rum, brandy, or other distilled spirits, or wine or malt beverages. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of such study and investigation, together with its recommendations for necessary legislation."

Challenging questions about the liquor trade are put to the Foundation every day, it says, and it has singled out 25 that people would particularly like to have the Senate committee investigate.

Over-all, people want to know why the liquor trade is apparently getting, or being promised, special privileges in the manufacture and distribution of liquor products.

They ask too, says the Foundation:

"How is it that official permission seems to have been given from Washington to count liquor sales as the equivalent of food rationing points?

"How is it that a saloon or other retail liquor establishment which sells food is permitted to receive food points, including those for meat, butter, and other shortage foods, on the basis of drinks sold as food? Why consider alcoholic drinks food, and thereby give the saloon-restaurant an advantage the dry restaurant or hotel doesn't have?"

Further, says the Foundation, people are asking how many former liquor employees are now in the government service, especially on those agencies making liquor decisions. Does an employee-employer relationship still exist between these government agents and the liquor industry?

"Why not investigate," reads another question, "the corporate structure of the distilling companies with their true ownership published, in view of their acquisition of huge wineries and now, apparently, the beginning of the absorption of large breweries by the distillers? What about the possible violation of antitrust laws in this significant transaction?"

"Senate Resolution 206 gives the greatest opportunity there's been in many years to bring long-hidden facts about the liquor industry out into the open," the Foundation states. "People need to support the Senate investigating committee, and demand that this time there be no hedging."

New Domestic Director of OWI Relaxes

Associated Press

George W. Healy, Jr., and Sons Have Few Moments Together

Mr. Healy, managing editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, after being sworn in at Washington as Domestic Director of the Office of War Information, relaxes at home with his sons, Floyd, 8 (left), and George 3d, 13 (right), and their dog Prince.

Sound Fisheries Allocation Seen Vital to Pacific Peace

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Following is the first of two articles dealing with fisheries in the North Pacific in the light of their relation to present war and future peace.

PACIFIC COAST — Any pattern for peace around the Pacific must include commitments on fisheries more soundly based than the antiquated, arbitrary, inelastic, and unnatural three-mile limit on national waters. This opinion is held widely among leaders in the fisheries field and by students of international law as it pertains to fisheries.

There is no question along this Coast that the Japanese concept of the Pacific Ocean as "our sea," and their frequently piratical exploitations of other nations' natural fisheries helped generate the feelings which led to war.

As opposed to the freebooter practices of the Government-controlled Japanese fishing fleets, there is the example of Canadian-United States co-operation on two major fisheries—halibut and salmon—which men of good will on this side of the Pacific hold as an example on which peaceable fishing practices around the Pacific can and should be based.

Joint Commissions

At times before 1941, when United States fishing fleet members actually were threatening to declare their own personal war on the Japanese-Government controlled floating canneries in Alaskan and other traditionally American waters, joint Canadian-United States commissions were working out the fisheries problems of the two American nations to the understanding and satisfaction of all parties concerned.

At present, because Japanese fishing fleets cannot operate in or near Alaskan, Canadian, or other American waters, that phase of the general Pacific fisheries problem is quiescent.

Most persons who have had close experience with the situation as it existed before the war expect only a repetition of prewar international aggravations unless international agreements are made to restrain the Japanese for all time.

These same restraints, it is known, are not needed exclusively in the case of the Japanese. Other nationals have been none too good-neighborly at times in their near poachings. Even among American fishermen there have been disputes both to north and to south.

Three-Mile Limit

The three-mile limit which has been asserted by the big-navy countries of a nation's seaward sovereignty and control was based on the firing range of shore-bound cannon in a much earlier day, which was about three miles. In these days of dive-bombing and torpedo-carrying airplanes, the three-mile limit has little more practicality than would a law limiting the number of arrows a man might carry in a quiver.

A much more logical and natural definition of a nation's fisheries rights, according to the findings of studiously interested Canadians and Americans, would be the continental shelf which extends under comparatively shallow waters from 10 to 100 miles outward from the shores.

Such a definition would solve for all time the problem of Japanese fishing in the waters of Bristol Bay, Alaska, one of the world's richest salmon-fishing grounds. This has been one of the acute causes of animosity against the Japanese over many years.

Depletion of Fisheries

That ocean fisheries may be depleted and could even fail utterly under too-heavy or indiscriminate fishing has been proved in the case of the North Pacific halibut fisheries. This fish was being "fished out" of once-highly productive waters until in 1923 the United States and Canada formed a joint commission which studied the matter carefully and set up regulations which have brought the halibut fisheries back to the status of a steady and valuable annual "crop."

The great Fraser River salmon-spawning grounds are wholly in Canada. But as the fish come from the ocean to reach these grounds, they first pass through United States waters. The great runs of the past have dwindled away, so Canada and the United States have undertaken jointly to restore and perpetuate this once-important salmon industry.

Permanent seasonal yield rather than quick and ruthless exploitation is the goal being achieved for Canada and the United States in these two most important fisheries. It is expected—and hoped—that other fisheries will come under control of the commissions in time to save them from serious depletion or destruction.

Destructive Methods

The Japanese, descended from many generations of fishermen, know the value of "farming" their own fishing resources, but have practiced destructive methods in the fisheries on this side of the Pacific and in Alaskan waters. Their floating factories with fleets of fishing boats swept through American northern waters finding use for everything that came their way.

The legal and the practical aspects of the Pacific fisheries are of interest to many persons on this Coast, but are brought into a common focus most especially through Edward Weber Allen, Seattle attorney, who is Secretary of the International Fisheries Commission and Chairman of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.

Conferences are continuing across the international border on the subject of extension of the joint fisheries control beyond the three-mile limit to the edge of the continental shelf. Ernest Bertrand, Canadian Minister of Fisheries, has expressed his desire for co-operation in extension. He and western commissioners have been in conference recently.

Action Now Called Vital

Mr. Allen told a meeting of the American Bar Association this year that if we fail right now to obtain from our friends and allies open commitments openly arrived at, we may again find ourselves futilely bickering and bargaining for what should have been conceded as a matter of decency and right."

Mr. Allen urges international adjustments as to fisheries because a great food resource is involved and because ocean fisheries have bred international misunderstanding for centuries.

"They involve national sovereignty, national pride, overlapping interests, physical collision, and competitive clash," he says. "Years ago they stimulated the evolution of international law. Today they suffer from its unsound application."

German Prince Hubertus Reported Among Killed

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Prince Hubertus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was killed last November while a Lieutenant in the German Air Force, the German Transocean Agency said Jan. 3 in a radiocast recorded by the Associated Press.

Prince Hubertus was the third child of the former ruling duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Carl Eduard.

Anti-Saloon League on Side Lines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Anti-Saloon League of America, representing the organized forces against liquor, kept on the sidelines today in a congressional fight over prohibition.

Dr. George W. Crabbe, General Superintendent of the League, said he believed the objectives of legislation introduced by Representative Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina could be accomplished by a presidential order.

A House Judiciary Subcommittee will start hearings next week on the Bryson bill, which would outlaw for the war's duration all beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol by volume.

Interviewed in his old-fashioned second-floor office sandwiched in between several tap-rooms within a stone's throw of the Capitol, Dr. Crabbe said his forces would continue to importune the President to order national prohibition as a war measure.

"At any time the President finds that drinking is interfering with the war effort, he may put an end to it by decree," he declared. "He has told us to take the ruffles off our pants and he has said how much coffee and sugar we can use."

Effect on War Output

Dr. Crabbe added that in his opinion there is no doubt that drinking is having an adverse effect on war production through absenteeism and other forms of Monday-morning lassitude.

While "not opposed" to the Bryson measure, Dr. Crabbe said, he has not arranged to testify in its behalf but would do so if called.

"I have always believed in the democratic processes," he continued. "I believe that when the people are educated to the evils of drinking, they will want it outlawed, and that is how we are going about it."

Through local option elections, Dr. Crabbe said, prohibition already has been imposed in many counties and communities, the Anti-Saloon League winning its fight in most places where the issue has come up.

Liquor Racketeering

Dr. Crabbe scoffed at claims of antiprohibitionists that a return to prohibition would lead to bootlegging and racketeering.

"There is more bootlegging now than there was at any time in the history of this country, including the prohibition era," he contended. "Perhaps it isn't as noticeable now because it is done through legalized fronts."

Representatives John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, Victor Wickersham (D) of Oklahoma and Walter C. Ploeser (R) of Missouri meanwhile voiced opposition to the Bryson bill, Mr. Cochran citing War and Navy Department objections to prohibition legislation and Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Ploeser questioning the authority of Congress to order prohibition by statute.

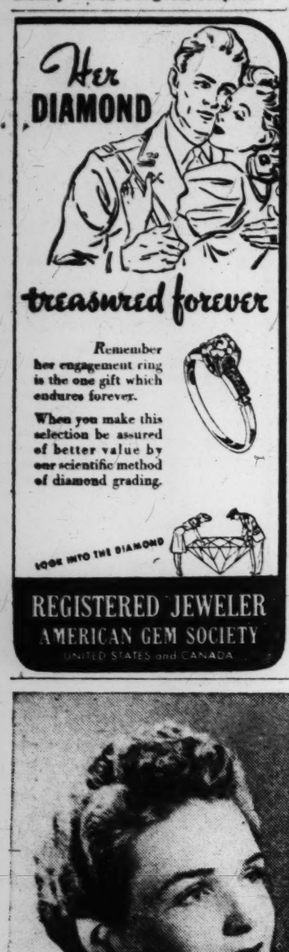
Angell Is Appointed Hall of Fame Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Dr. James Rowland Angell, formerly President of Yale University and now Educational Consultant for the National Broadcasting Company, has been appointed Director of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans on the Campus of New York University, it was announced today.

The fifth director of the national shrine since it was established in 1900, Dr. Angell succeeds the late Prof. William Lyon Phelps, also of Yale, as Administrator. His immediate task will be the preparation for the quinquennial election in 1945, when candidates nominated by the public for 22 vacancies will be selected by the College of Electors.

Dr. Angell will retain his position with N. B. C.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'Guadalcanal Diary' for Screen—Art Exhibition

Film of Marine Attack Due at the Metropolitan

"Guadalcanal Diary," drawn from Richard Tregaskis' book of the same name, will be shown beginning Thursday at the Metropolitan. Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix, Richard Conte, and Anthony Quinn head the all-male cast. Richard Seiter directed. The film begins with the assembling of transports for the attack on Guadalcanal, and continues with an account of the Marine Corps campaign for the capture of the island. Minor Watson, Ralph Byrd, Lionel Stander, and Miles Mander are among those in the supporting cast.

The companion feature will be "The Good Fellows," a comedy about the financial difficulties of a lodge member who contributes to the order of which he is a member. Cecil Kellaway, Mabel Paige, Helen Walker, and James Brown are in the cast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Continuing Films

At the State and Orpheum—"Thousands Cheer," Technicolor star parade with a story about a camp show for soldiers serving to introduce many of the players on the M-G-M lot. Second week.

At the Keith Memorial—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Western comedy, co-starring Jean Arthur and John Wayne; and "Gangway for Tomorrow," with Margo and Robert Ryan. Now in second week.

♪ ♪ ♪

Western at Two Houses

Beginning Thursday the features at the Paramount and Fenway will be "The Woman of the Town," with Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker, and Barry Sullivan; and "Nearly Eighteen," with Gale Storm and Bill Henry. "The Woman of the Town" is described as a Western about Bat Masterton and how he brought law and order to Dodge City. The supporting cast includes Henry Hull, Porter Hall, Percy Kilbride, and Arthur Hohl. "Nearly Eighteen" is said to be concerned with the efforts of a youngster to get on the musical comedy stage in New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Son of Dracula'

Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra will be on the stage at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. The feature film will be "Son of Dracula," a melodrama with Lon Chaney and Evelyn Ankers.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Sweet Rosie O'Grady'

Betty Grable, Robert Young, and Adolphe Menjou will be seen at the Uptown beginning Thursday, in "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," a Technicolor musical about an entertainer of the '80's. The other feature will be "Hostages," with Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas, and William Bendix.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Happy Land' at Exeter

Beginning Thursday the program at the Exeter will include "Happy Land," with Don Ameche and Frances Dee, and "Fired Wife" with Louise Allbritton and Robert Paige.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Princess O'Rourke'

At the Washington Street Olympia and the Scollay, beginning Thursday, the features will be "Princess O'Rourke," with Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings, and Charles Coburn; and "Hostages," with Luise Rainer, Katina Paxinou, Arturo de Cordova, and Paul Lukas.

On the Stage

Edward Chodorov's new melodrama, "Decision," due at the Wilbur, Jan. 24, will have a brief preliminary engagement at Wilmington beginning on Jan. 21.

♪ ♪ ♪

Box office seat sale for "The Cherry Orchard" begins today at the Wilbur. The fortnight's engagement starts Monday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Additions to the cast of "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," Theater Guild try-out due at the Plymouth, Jan. 31, include Philip Coolidge, Neil Harrison, and Louise Larabee.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Rosalinda," scheduled for the Shubert on Jan. 24, will have its five hundredth performance this evening in New York. This is almost twice as long as the previous record run for the original Strauss piece set in Berlin.

♪ ♪ ♪

Marc Connelly, the playwright, will play the role of the stage manager in the revival of "Our Town" which will be given at the New York City Center next week. This will be his debut as an actor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sol Jacobson, a theatrical publicity associate of Richard Maney, will be inducted into the Army next week.

Films for Loew Houses

Pictures in prospect for the New Year at the State and Orpheum in Boston are announced from New York by Joseph R. Vogel, vice-president in charge of theaters of Loew's Inc. In the near offing is the M-G-M production, "Lost Angel," starring Margaret O'Brien. Another prospect is "Madame Curie," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon.

Among the 1944 releases will be many "escapist" pictures, including William Powell and Hedy Lamarr in "The Heavenly Body," Kay Kyser in "Swing Fever" and "Broadway Rhythm," "Song of Russia," and "A Guy Named Joe," starring Spencer Tracy and Irene Dunne. "Cry Havoc," based on the war, tells a story of nurses, with Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern and Joan Blondell heading an all-feminine cast.

Martin Black and William Bendix
In "Guadalcanal Diary," due Thursday at the Metropolitan

Opera Prospects

There is a strong probability that the Metropolitan Opera will revisit Boston in the spring. The engagement was forecast last fall, but final announcement has been delayed by a number of circumstances.

The imposition of new regulations upon places of entertainment, beginning Jan. 1, caused speculation whether opera could be housed again at the Metropolitan Theater. It is understood, however, that the theater has already begun alterations to meet the new requirements.

It is now learned from authoritative sources that formal announcement of the opera season to be given at the Metropolitan in April may be expected within a week or 10 days.

Screen News

The Producers Corporation of America has made a releasing agreement with United Artists, to continue for six years, calling for the distribution of 15 pictures. The next film under this arrangement will be a musical featuring Nelson Eddy, Constance Dowling, and Charles Coburn. These players have the leads in the company's production of "Knickerbocker Holiday," recently completed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jennifer Jones is to be starred in two films to be made by Twentieth Century-Fox.

♪ ♪ ♪

Clifford Odets, playwright, will direct Cary Grant in the RKO screen version of Richard Llewellyn's "None But the Lonely Heart," using an Odets script.

♪ ♪ ♪

Edward Arnold and Robert Benchley will appear in the Warner screen version of the Broadway play, "Janie."

♪ ♪ ♪

Dana Andrews will have a leading role in Twentieth Century-Fox's "Wing and a Prayer," a yarn about the Navy's torpedo planes.

♪ ♪ ♪

A biography of John Philip Sousa is to be filmed by Twentieth Century-Fox, with Monty Woolley as the composer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Columbia is to star Irene Dunne in "The Road to Yesterday."

Wide Variety In Hammond Retrospective

A retrospective exhibition of the works of Natalie Hays Hammond will be on view through Jan. 12 at the Robert C. Vose Galleries.

The catalogue lists 175 items. All the space of galleries and corridor is occupied by the varied repertoire. Included are paintings, textiles, drawings, and designs. Miss Hammond works in a variety of techniques and media, and she has as broad a scope in performance as we have yet seen in a contemporary artist. This exhibition will entertain, startle, perplex the spectator; no one can leave it without feeling some awe for the versatility and indifatigability of Miss Hammond.

The most commanding themes are townscapes, portraits of Constantinople in 1560, Rome in 1560, Syon in 1549. The miniature exactness in handling proves very decorative. It shows patience and dexterity. Grant Wood treated his townscapes in a similar manner. The decorative purpose seems of first importance, and indeed throughout Miss Hammond shows a disposition to transform the realistic into a patterned composition.

Her pictures seem consequently to serve either a theatrical or an illustrative purpose. Many of her town views seem like stage sets awaiting the cue for performance, and most of the "characters" portrayed are heightened and exaggerated in a manner typical of the theater. Miss Hammond's costume drawings show further her predilection for decorative and expressive. Her choice of symbols, and her tendency toward emphatic delineation carry the theatrical motive further still.

In water color as well as oils she handles her materials with conciseness and thrift. The pictures frequently tend towards the macabre and exotic. If they were not treated in such a decorative and craftsmanly manner, some of them would seem unpleasant. The subjects show the artist traveling into the world of fact and fancy—"Destruction of Stalingrad," "Destruction of Coventry," "Cape Cod Farm," "Madonna of Forgotten Christmases." A series of water colors embodies "Abstract Forms of Music." Her visualizations of a berceuse, fugue, étude, intermezzo will undoubtedly appear morbid to many visitors.

Miss Hammond has made many designs that have been worked out in needlepoint, and her aptitude with decorative forms serves her well. Paintings on glass are fancifully and attractively developed. She works with pencil and crayon as well, and tries a hand at etching. Her architectural enterprise exhibits imagination and audacity.

One of the most engaging exhibits is her design for a new alphabet. "Lamentation for the Virgin Mary" is a beautiful piece of calligraphy, and the devicefulness in shaping the letters reveals again the imaginative application of Miss Hammond's decorative skill.

Permeating the pictures is a lapidary quality. We feel that Miss Hammond could turn a hand to jewelry with the same authority and deftness manifest in these other media that have occupied her flexible skills.

D. A.

Marguerite Namara
Singing in Jordan Hall Friday evening.

Concert Sold Out

The Marian Anderson concert Sunday afternoon has been sold out, according to Aaron Richmond, who says that present indications point to similar capacity audiences for Rudolf Serkin, who comes to Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Jan. 16, and for Lily Pons, who will sing in the same auditorium Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23. All seats on the stage for the Marian Anderson concert will be turned over without charge to Service men and women, but application for such tickets should be made through the Buddies' Club, 48 Boylston Street.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Student Prince," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial — "The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Suds in Your Eye," comedy by Jack Kirkland. Featuring Jane Darwell, Brenda Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert — "Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, Jan. 6, 13, 20, at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 2:35, 5, 7:20, 9:45. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers. 1:10, 3:30, 5:55, 8:20.

Exeter—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Betty Davis. 2:10, 5:20, 9. "The City That Stopped Hitler," Brian Donlevy, narrator. 4:20, 7:45.

Fenway—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. 12:45 a. m., 3:35, 6:25, 9:15. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 8.

Keith Memorial—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:51 a. m., 1:20, 4:36, 7:12, 9:51. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 9:42 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:03, 8:50.

Kenmore—"You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Good Old Days," 11:11 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 9:14. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 10:08 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:11.

Metropolitan—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 9:55 a. m., 12:42, 3:29, 6:20, 9:53. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 11:27 a. m., 2:14, 5:11, 8:08.

Modern—"Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 9:10 a. m., 12:13, 3:30, 6:25, 9:35. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 10:35 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:55, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. 9:40 a. m., 12:36, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:35 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Around the World," Kay Kyser. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. "Stage Show": 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:05.

Scollay—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Footlight Glamour," "Blondie and Dumstrods," 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"The Last Hazard," "Wagon Wheels," "Screen Snapshot," "Out of Darkness," "Wood Goes to War," "In the Drink," cartoons. First-release national and war news. Continuous from 10 a. m.

State — "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:55.

Telepix—"Kazakhstan," "The Helicopter," "Film Vaudeville," "Sails Aloft," "Yankee Doodle Mouse," "Women of Britain," latest news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 2:35, 5:30, 8:05. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia — "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:00, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Footlight Glamour," 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Sleepy Lagoon," Dennis Day, Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis. "Hi Ya, Sailor," Donald Woods.

Regent: "Next of Kin," N. Pilbeam. "Thumbs Up," B. Joyce.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Keystone: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:50, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. "Murder on the Waterfront." Continuous 2-11.

Coolidge: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter.

Cleveland Circle: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Eddie Cantor, Bette Davis. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:45, 7:40.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Claudia," Robert Young. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 1:30, 5.

Harvard: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 2, 5.

University: "You Can't Take It With You," Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Lionel Barrymore. 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "Three different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova.

Codman Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. 1:30, 7:40.

Franklin: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Here Comes Elmer," Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Son of Fury," 3:38, 9:15. "His Old Friday," 2, 7:40.

Park: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Passport to Suez."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 1:30, 5.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Unusual Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 2:30, 8:15. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN — Granada: "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:55, 5:00, 8:10. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Mystic: "Campus Rhythm," Robert Lowery, Gale Storm. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out," East Side Kids. 2:35, 5:30.

Maplewood: "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayworth. 3:20, 9:30. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 2:12, 8:12.

Orpheum: "Good Luck Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 2:15, 8. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 3:30, 9:15.

Strand: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Jimmy Dorsey. 3:10, 8:25. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," George Sanders. 1:55, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Cantor, Joan Leslie. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder.

Fellsway: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Honeymoon Lodge." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder.

NEWTON—Paramount: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Crime Case," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

Strand: "Claudia," Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "American Empire," Richard Dix, Leo Carrillo. 3:00, 7:34. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 3:35, 9:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Victory Through Air Power." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Bombers' Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. "What's Buzzin, Cousin," Ann Miller.

Coolidge: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis, Irene Harvey.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Cantor. March of Time's "Naval Log of Victory."

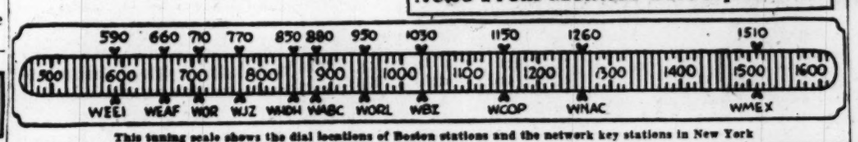
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Cantor. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ melodies	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; Band Boss	New England Fellowship: religious program
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Walter Kiernan, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee; wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	'Modern Romances'; dr	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Far & Near Tales	Breakfast Club	Food news	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time: recording
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	News service	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time: News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Music for the Missus
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door"; sk.	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
10:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; drama	'Yankee Tune Factory'	'Goin' Shoppin' with Marie Mason"
10:45 Bachelor's Childr'n	"Tops in Bands"	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Integ.	Road of Life: sketch	"Tune Factory"	"Kick Conga"; music
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	'Brave Tomorrow': dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	J. Kiley, organ; tenor
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interv'ws	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News; Speaker
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; W'th'r	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Tellin' Us"	News service	Musical program; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Italian drama: music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Italian drama: music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Rakov's Orch.; songs	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	"Hoedown"	News service	Jack Berch's Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	"Mary Foster": sk.	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News		Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends; Music
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Rodriquez & Sutherl'd	'The Guiding Light': sk	News; Music Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef, food facts	'Today's Children': sk	'Yankee Kitchen"	Curtain Time
2:30 We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall: record'gs	'Light of the World': sk	'Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 'Perry Mason': sk	Concert Hall: record'gs	"Melodies of Home"	"Nashville Varieties"	News service
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Caribbean; Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Victory Is Your Job
3:30 News; Hollywood	WHDH String Orches-	'Peppo Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry; Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	tra; guest speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30 Network program,	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Julia Sanderson; piano-	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:45 Netw'k; Date Book		'Young Widder Brown'	organ; songs; F Barnes	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe;	All Star Dance Parade	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Tony Pastor's Or
5:15 Follies; Quartet	'Dick Tracy"; sketch.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"The Black Hood"; dr.	Irish songs
5:30 Follies; Quartet	'Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	'Captain Midnight"; sk		"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 'Page One'; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 News comments	Newscast	The Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Music; Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:56 J Barsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night': Or.;	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Harry James's Or.	amateurs; W. Howard	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Melody Sweethearts";	R. Gallagher, news; Talk
7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	'Fighting Coast Guard	Bob Burns, Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	Studio speaker
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Band'; Edwin C. Hill	Traveler'; Variety	Fred Lang, news	Studio speaker
8:00 Suspense; A Ladd;	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; F. Mor-	"Moods for Moderns"	Studio speaker
8:15 "Ride to Nowhere"	Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Hanley Stafford	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	'The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Death Val.; News	"How Can the Demo-	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music
9:00 Major Bowes Ama-	crats Win in 1944?"	Music Hall; B. Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mendelssohn's Symphony
9:15 teur program	America's Town Meeting	Nan Wynn; B. Frawley	Gracie Fields' Show	No. 4
9:30 Dinah Shore Show;	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	Ask Your OPA'; Round-	Classical Album
9:45 dr.; music; guest	Dance orchestra; Songs	Or.; Charlie Ruggles	table Discussion	
10:00 The First Line	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: Va-	Raymond Clapper: news	News service
10:15 The First Line	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	riety; Judy Canova	Biographical Sketches	"Lest We Forget"
10:30 "Romance"; Dick	The Symphonette, with	'March of Time': dr.;	Del Courtney's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45 Harmes; g'st; or.	M. Plastro, conductor	guest speakers; orch.	Dr...'s; Music Roundup	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:00 News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Of Record'	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:30 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music of New World;	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Dance orchestra; News	'Earth & Its Riches'	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Victor Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR Boston and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Talk by Seymour Korman.
4:45 p. m.—Henry Jerome's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Snapshots; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Pulitzo Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler: Reporter.
8:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Victory Show.
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers with Wings."
10:00 p. m.—Royal Arch Gunnison, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sport Preview: A. Ward.
10:30 p. m.—Justin Stone's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Del Courtney's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—5:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Newsletter for Newfoundland. GRH, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 3.91 meg., 103.9 m.
Guatemala—6:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Spotlight "Ca c'est Paris." GRH, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 3.91 meg., 103.9 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Coments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:35 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.9 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"London Column." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.9 m.; GSW, 7.22 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 9.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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THE GANG'S ALL HERE IN TECHNICOLOR
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HELEN HAYES in HARRIET —WALTER WINCHELL
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Youth Aliyah Reports Saving 10,000 Children

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ten thousand children saved is the record since 1933 of Youth Aliyah, the tenth anniversary of which is being celebrated tonight by the Brookline-Brighton-Newton group of the Boston Chapter of Hadassah. The meeting will be held at the Ohabei Shalom Temple Center in Brookline at 8 o'clock.

Youth Aliyah was the constructive answer of the Jews to Hitler's declaration of war against Jews, according to Mrs. Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., National Youth Aliyah Chairman, who will share the speakers' platform tonight with Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp of the Unitarian Service Committee. Mrs. Sharp will describe the program of the New England Inter-Faith Committee which was recently organized to help raise funds for Youth Aliyah.

This movement to get Jewish children out of the clutches of the Nazis and into Palestine was started in Germany but is now being carried on from outside and applies to Jewish refugees wherever they may be in Europe. Hadassah is the official representative of Youth Aliyah in the United States and has raised over $3,000,000 to provide for the maintenance and education of these children. The cost is $360 a child each year.

"During the last month," Mrs. Wyzanski said, "we got 100 children out of Turkey, and we are leaving no stone unturned to save children from every corner of the globe. At the moment we are bringing them from the Balkan countries and from Persia and we hope that as the Allied victory progresses the roads will be open to save them from other European countries."

Mrs. Wyzanski, the former Gisela Warburg, was born in Hamburg, Germany, and saw the rise of Hitler. She gave her time and energy to the first Youth Aliyah preparation camps and from 1935 to 1938 had charge of the whole movement in Germany. In those days, she says, the organization was working with the 15-to-17-year-olds, those who were too young to be left alone and too old to be successfully placed with foster parents. They were trained to join co-operative communities in Palestine. Today, of course, there are no age limits.

The National Chairman told of a group of 1,000 who arrived in Palestine about this time last year. They had been on flight for three solid years. Most of them were Polish youngsters who had fled from the horrors of war in their own country. For over two years they traveled through Russia, sleeping in ditches and forests, suffering from cold, hunger, and disease. They gradually joined other refugees who by September, 1942, when they reached Teheran, numbered 14,000.

When the children were finally brought into Palestine one little 12-year-old wrote to her aunt in America these pathetic words: "I am full of hope and happiness to be a human being once again." In the few months since then, these children, according to Mrs. Wyzanski, have been transformed from the suspicious little thieves into which their perilous journey had made them to pioneers who are consciously building a better world.

The New England Inter-Faith Committee, of which Mrs. Sharp is Chairman of Organization, has already raised $7,500. It was incorporated in December with Dr. Samuel Eliot as chairman, and a distinguished group of vice-chairmen representing various religious denominations. Besides raising money, the Committee will work for greater understanding between Christians and Jews.

"We do not feel that what happens to Jewish children in Europe is a purely Jewish problem," says Mrs. Sharp. "It is a human problem that concerns all parents."

Thursday Programs

Harvard Woman's Club of Boston—Edwin J. Hipkiss of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will give an illustrated lecture on "Design and Craftsmanship in Early American Silver," at the Hotel Vendome at 2 p. m. He will be introduced by Mrs. Ralph P. Kent, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Prof. Dirk H. van der Stucken will discuss current events at 11 a. m. The Anna C. Bird Department will meet for dinner at 6 o'clock, after which Representative Rudolph King, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will speak on "Good Government and Patriotism."

West Newton Women's Educational Club—The American Home Class will meet at 10 a. m. at the Second Church Parlors for a day of Red Cross sewing.

Oh, for That Mexico Sunshine

Associated Press

Mexicans Imported for Railroad Labor

Still wearing sombreros and shawls, these Mexican laborers, [illegible] 00 brought to the United States by [illegible]e New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to ease the labor shortage, find the climate a bit chillier than it is back home as they work on the tracks at New Haven, Conn.

Salvage Head Says Paper Is Most Wanted

Local industrial plants were called upon today to concentrate their salvage efforts on waste paper. John T. Kiley, head of the War Production Board's salvage work in New England, pledged the all-out effort to this end of the entire industrial salvage unit working under his direction.

They will work to spread an understanding of the really critical shortage of waste paper among industrialists throughout the area, and volunteer industrial salvage committees are also being urged to stress paper saving among industries, in preference to all other salvage items.

In a sharp statement, Mr. Kiley warned that it would soon be pointless for production schedules to be maintained at the present pace if containers would no longer be available for shipment, due to shortage of waste paper for manufacture of paper board.

Citing as an example one industrial concern just south of Boston, Mr. Kiley brought out that a critical Navy product is being held up from shipment by the lack of proper protective containers.

"The waste paper stock necessary for adequate cartons exists right here in our own locality, said Mr. Kiley, and the already excellent paper collection arrangements by salvage committees cannot alone solve the problem. Industry must wake up quickly and shoulder its portion of the task."

While every effort is being made to reach industry promptly through WPB representatives and volunteer committees, Mr. Kiley urged that any concern having questions regarding their paper salvage operation immediately contact either one of these groups or telephone Lafayette 7500 for aid in solution of problems and not wait for individual attention.

Boston Refuse Collectors To Seek Draft Deferment

War Activities in New England

Selective service officials today stood ready to consider deferment of private-contractor employees who remove ash and refuse for the City of Boston, but as yet no formal appeal had been filed, it was disclosed at State draft headquarters.

George G. Hyland, City Public Works Commissioner, yesterday had voiced his intention of conferring with the City's Corporation Counsel, Frank J. Murray, on what steps could be taken.

Already under negotiations with draft officials is a "replacement manning table," for public employees of the Department of Public Works, it was further disclosed.

There was no record, however, of a contractor filing a request for such a replacement table to govern the deferment and release of the ash and refuse collectors.

Individual appeals may have been made by these workers to local boards, it was conceded, although there was no indication that this step had been exhausted, draft officials said.

Commissioner Hyland pointed out, in his public statement, that the manpower shortage prevents recruiting of adequate crews under the contractors and that the City's street-cleaning forces had to be pressed into service to meet collecting emergencies, even though the ranks of the street cleaners also were depleted by the manpower shortage.

Khaki Show

Supplies which John Doughboy gets from the Army Service Forces will be displayed for the public in a show opening Jan. 10 at R. H. White Company's department store.

The anti-tank bazooka, a hand-size radio sender and receiver, and cooking equipment are among items to be on view.

War Films Tonight

War films made available by the United States Government will be featured at a community gathering tonight open to the public at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, 1535 Hancock Street, Quincy.

Sponsored by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, C. I. O., the meeting will have as guest of honor George A. Harris, International Vice-President of the American Newspaper Guild, C. I. O.

Fragmentation Bombs

Describing the work of one of its many contractors in this area, the Army's Boston Ordnance District disclosed today that coils of heavy square wire are wrapped around fragmentation bombs that are used by low-flying airplanes against enemy infantry. When the bomb strikes, the explosion rips the wrapping into bits and sends them zinging out in all directions like bullets, it was explained.

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Step Is Taken To Cut Thefts Of U. S. Checks

New efforts to reduce the number of forged indorsements on Government pay checks are being put forth by the United States Secret Service. According to facts revealed by the Service today, forgeries and thefts are heaviest among allotment and allowance checks to dependents of men in the armed services.

In strong terms the Secret Service urges merchants and bankers who are asked to cash these checks, to require identification of the indorser. "Knowledge that a person will be required to exhibit proof of his title to a Government check when presenting it where he is not known," says the Service, "is a powerful deterrent to the criminally minded.

"If the merchant can be impressed with the fact that he should not accept any check until he is thoroughly satisfied as to the identity of the person presenting it, the goal of the Secret Service will have been reached; losses from check forgeries will drop to an inconsequential figure."

The Secret Service finds most forgeries originate with the theft of checks from mail boxes in homes displaying a service flag. If you receive an allotment or allowance check from the Government, the Secret Service urges you to follow these simple suggestions for your protection:

1. Never indorse a check until you are actually in the presence of the person who will cash it.
2. Be sure your mailbox is locked.
3. Whenever possible, arrange with your mail carrier to deliver all checks in person, rather than to the box.
4. See that your name is printed plainly on your mailbox.
5. If you change your address, notify the postal authorities immediately.
6. Cash your check in the same place each month.
7. Cash your check yourself! Don't send small children to the store with it. Such a practice encourages juvenile delinquency and already one Federal Judge has sentenced a merchant for cashing a Government check for a child—obviously not the payee.

For your protection when cashing checks for others:

1. Know your indorsers.
2. Before cashing a Government check for a stranger, ask yourself this question: "If the bank returns this check as a forgery, can I find the forger and recover my loss?"
3. Have all checks initialed by the employee who cashes them.
4. Insist upon having all checks indorsed in your presence.

Brandon Speeds Up Effort To Clear U. S. Court Docket

To clear the Federal Court docket for the prosecution of current cases, which are accumulating rapidly, and to dispose of many cases which are pending without trial dates, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney at Boston, today began a two-day task of calling every case marked for trial, with the exception of those where defendants have pleaded guilty.

Nearly 80 cases were called today before Judge George C. Sweeney, some of which dated back for a considerable time. Tentative dates for trial were assigned in many cases, starting Jan. 11 and continuing through April.

Cases of conscientious objectors and those involving the sale of meat above the ceiling prices are expected to be delayed until pending decisions are handed down by the Supreme Court.

Pay-roll frauds at the Bethlehem Hingham shipyard at Hingham, where wages were alleged to have been paid when no work was done, are expected to be called Jan. 18.

The floor tax cases against the New Cocoanut Grove, Inc., involving alleged failure to pay government taxes by the night club where a disastrous fire took about 490 lives more than a year ago, are expected to be heard on April 11.

April 4 was set for the case of the alleged misappropriation of funds of the People's National Bank at Southbridge.

Two youths pleaded guilty to charges of misappropriation of an automobile when their case was called today. Lawrence C. Metevier of Leominster was given a suspended sentence of six months in jail and two years' probation, by Judge Sweeney who added that if he was not taken by the Army he was to come back into court. Maurice Dean Hathaway, Jr., of Hyde Park, was given one year probation.

Beal Is Paroled By the State Board

The State Parole Board voted unanimously today to release John W. Beal of Hanover, architect and former State Commissioner of Public Works, from the Norfolk State Prison Colony eight days prior to the date on which he was eligible for parole. His release was effective today.

Mr. Beal, who was Public Works Commissioner under Governor Saltonstall, was committed to the Middlesex House of Correction last July after being convicted of conspiracy and bribery in connection with the issuance of building contracts in the City of Cambridge. He was sentenced for one year with a concurrent six months session. He would have been eligible for parole on Jan. 13.

In making the announcement, Reuben L. Lourie, chairman of the Parole Board, said that Mr. Beal was released because of his physical condition, and also in order that a son on embarkation leave, might be with his father.

Salaries Raised On Bushnell Staff

Pay raises were granted by the Executive Council today to five members of the Attorney General's staff, in compensation for added work since the resignation last week of three other members of the staff, including Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe. The changes were:

William L. McIntosh of Crafton, from $4,500 to $5,000; Frank H. Wright of Great Barrington, $4,500 to $5,000; Albert E. Lemoine of Framingham, $4,000 to $4,500; G. Bruce Robinson of Boston, $3,000 to $4,500, and Ralph V. Rogers of Cambridge, $3,500 to $4,000.

The Council also set the salaries of two newcomers to the staff, providing $3,500 for Barnet Smola of New Bedford and $5,000 for Fred W. Fisher of Winthrop.

Alfred M. Bessette

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP)—Representative Alfred M. Bessette (R) of New Bedford, who passed on last night, had served in both branches of the state Legislature. His service included 23 years in the House and two years in the Senate.

First elected as a Representative from the north end district in 1916 he served for eight years before being elected to the Senate. Defeated for re-election later, he came back to win his old Representative's seat, which he held until his passing.

Electric Power Rates in N. H. To Come Under Official Study

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5—Plans are being made by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission to conduct two extensive investigations. One will seek to determine if New Hampshire electric consumers should get lower rates. The second will seek to determine whether or not electric utilities should be allowed to own gas companies.

Already preliminary work on these studies has been launched. But the actual compilation of information undoubtedly will await peace.

Recently when the Public Service Company of New Hampshire took over ownership of Twin State Gas and Electric Company it had previously managed, it was brought out that Twin State rates were lower than those of the Public Service Company. It was also found that the shrinkage in gas consumers of the Public Service Company and Twin State was greater than that of independent companies.

Gasoline Saving

The New Hampshire OPA office and the State Motor Vehicle Department have worked out a plan to prevent abuse of gasoline rationing in connection with the sale of automobiles. Under the plan a person selling a car will be required to take unused ration coupons to his board; the board will issue receipts in duplicate; these will go to the new owner; the new owner will give the original to the motor vehicle registrar when applying for registration; and the duplicate copy as well as the tire inspection record will be used by the new owner when he applies for his gasoline ration.

State Buys Coal

New Hampshire has purchased an entire trainload of soft coal. A complete trainload of 75 to 100 cars of soft coal will shortly roll into New Hampshire to help relieve the fuel shortage. The purchase of the trainload of soft coal has been guaranteed by the State of New Hampshire. The State, in turn, has received orders and cash deposits from fuel dealers for various portions of the shipment.

The supply of hard coal in New Hampshire has been extremely low for several weeks and authorities believe that many must resort to the use of soft coal. Many dealers are also faced with a shortage of labor. As a partial solution a plan may be adopted under which coal will be dumped at cellar intakes or windows where it is not easily chuted in. The rest of the problem would be passed on to the consumer.

State Income

A statement recently issued by Gov. Robert O. Blood emphasizes the degree to which the State is leaning on income from liquor and gambling. The Governor, who is a candidate for a third two-year term, says that the State's entire debt should be wiped out in another two years, if the present financial policies are continued. But the Governor says that of course this will depend on several factors, chiefly the maintenance of the State's income from parimutuel gambling and the State liquor system. In the coming election the Governor's opposition is expected to seize upon the fact that budgetary expenses of the State have risen more than a million dollars a year since the Governor took office and that as his administration has enacted no new revenue measures his administration is not entitled to take any credit for the reduction in the net State debt.

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Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R" and "S" now valid; "T" stamps become valid Jan. 9, and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of fresh pork products and sausage through Jan. 15.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

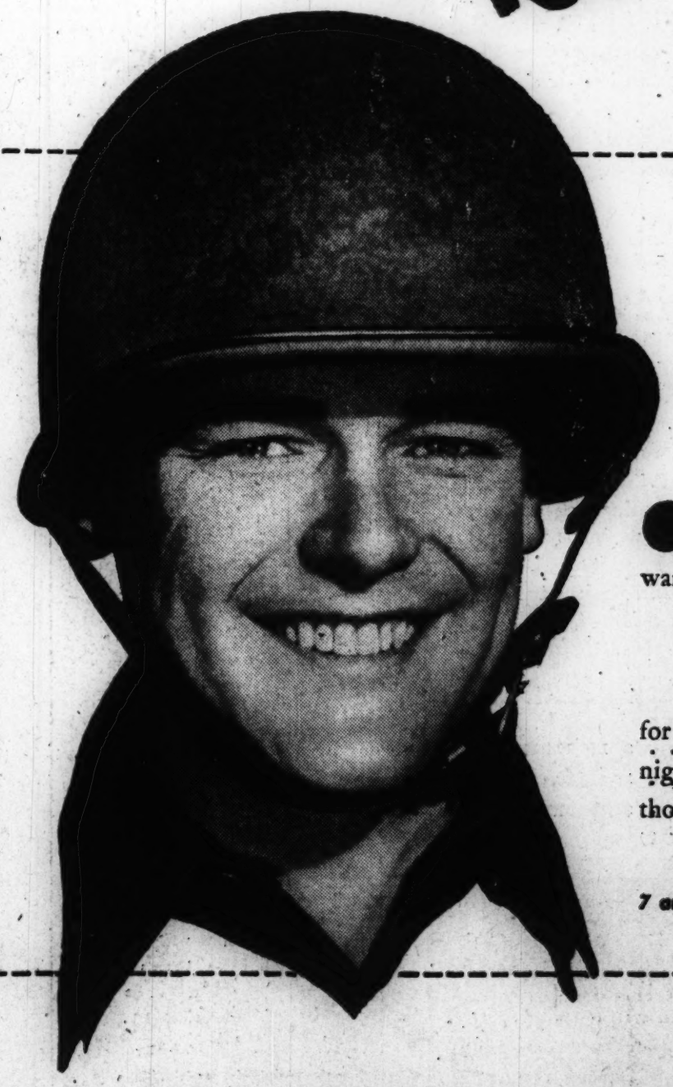
New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Mayors' Club Plans Late-Month Parley

The Mayors' Club of Massachusetts voted last night at its first meeting of the year at the Parker House to hold a two-day convention in Boston Jan. 28 and 29, at which key men in the various municipal governments of the State will be invited to attend, along with their mayors.

Mayor Alexander C. Murray of Fall River was elected President of the Club. He succeeds Mayor Tobin who served as President for three years. Other officers elected are Mayor Frank E. Lewis of Everett, First Vice-President; Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, Second Vice-President, and former Mayor Andrew A. Cassassa of Revere, Secretary and Treasurer. Mayor Tobin was chosen chairman of the group's legislative committee and as a member of the board of directors.

How about doing something for him?



He's away at camp and he wants to telephone home.

How about giving him a break?

There will be a better chance for him if you will limit your own night-time Long Distance calls to those that are really urgent.

This is especially important between 7 and 10 o'clock each night.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Nazi Winter Line in Russia Split Beyond Repair

Continued from Page 1

the night raids, which included Mosquito forays over Western Germany and mine-laying operations, the British Air Ministry said.

The attack on Berlin was the first since a great RAF attack Jan. 3.

American heavy bombers rained explosives by daylight Jan. 4 on shipbuilding yards at Kiel and railway targets at Münster, both in Northwest Germany.

Returning to the North France "invasion coast," RAF and Allied medium bombers attacked military objectives there again the morning of Jan. 5, it was announced. RAF and Allied fighters accompanied them.

A joint British-American communiqué said the attacks were pressed home effectively despite heavy clouds which obscured both targets and that fires were left raging in Kiel, site of a great German naval base and submarine pens.

The raids on Kiel and Münster were carried out by formations of Flying Fortresses and Liberators which, with their American and British fighter escorts, constituted a fleet of about 1,500 planes that stretched out across the sky for 100 miles.

They were executed in conjunction with a day-long series of bombing attacks on targets in France by swarms of both American and British planes. Altogether, approximately 3,000 Allied aircraft took the air—probably the greatest air armada ever thrown into action in a single day.

Total Allied air losses were listed as 25 planes—a remarkably small percentage of the great number of craft participating. At least 17—possibly more—German fighters were reported shot down in vain attempts to intercept the raiders. Of the enemy planes destroyed, the United States heavy bombers accouhted for four and their fighter escorts for eight.

3,000 Tons of Bombs Loosed on Germany

More than 3,000 tons of high-explosive and incendiary bombs were unloaded on Germany and France during the day—a large proportion of the total falling on Kiel and Münster. Both cities have been raided repeatedly.

The trip to Kiel—situated near the extreme northwest corner of Germany—represented an over-all flight of more than 1,000 miles for the big American bombers and their fighter escorts, which were equipped with special auxiliary fuel tanks for the long foray.

Münster, a city with a normal population of more than 100,000, is situated about 200 miles southwest of Kiel and is a vital link in German railway communications with France and the defenses on the invasion coast.

The Kiel shipyards, which have turned out such warcraft as the Lützow and the Gneisenau, was last raided by the Americans on Dec. 13, when Flying Fortresses and Liberators loosed 900 tons of bombs on the target with good effect.

The raid Jan. 4 apparently equaled or exceeded that assault in intensity and weight of bombs dropped.

British and American medium bombers meanwhile maintained a dawn-to-dusk shuttle service across the English Channel, hammering at the French invasion coast, with the Pas de Calais area as their main objective.

Two hundred American Marauders started the procession at dawn, to be followed in succession by British Typhoons and Hurricanes and then by Bostons, Mitchells, and Mosquitoes. It was the sixth successive day of bombing by the Marauders without the loss of a single plane.

Allied losses in all these vast operations were listed officially as 18 heavy bombers, four lighter bombers, and three fighters. While German ground defenses put up a heavy antiaircraft barrage, little fighter opposition was encountered and the American bomber crews were enthusiastic over the protection afforded by their fighter escorts.

The German news agency DNB said in a Berlin radiocast that the attack on Kiel was made through heavy cumulus clouds from altitudes of 20,000 to 27,000 feet and admitted that great damage had been caused by both high-explosive and incendiary bombs.

Greeks Battle Nazis In Epirus Province

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 5

The Cairo Radio said yesterday that 600 Nazis were killed by Greek Patriots in "a battle of great importance" several days ago in the Greek Province of Epirus.

The broadcast said the Patriots, "who suffered only very light losses," attacked a motorized group of 7,000 Germans.

By a Staff Artist

Location of Record Allied Raids

Main points in Northern France and Northwest Germany attacked in Tuesday's greatest air offensive ever launched on a single day indicated by connecting lines.

Russia:

Soviets Launch Drive To Clear Dnieper Bend

German troops have evacuated the eastern section of Berdichev, railway town 25 miles south of Zhitomir that once was German Ukrainian Headquarters, the Nazi High Command announced Jan. 5.

Loss of at least part of Berdichev was acknowledged as Red Army forces smashed down through the middle Ukraine, taking the fortress of Belaya Tserkov, 50 miles below Kiev, in a drive seeking to trap more than 500,000 Germans in the great Dnieper River Bend.

German defenders of Berdichev beat back Soviet attacks against other sectors of the town, the German Command declared.

Berlin asserted also that "repeated and strong" Russian attacks had been thrown back south and west of Zhitomir, and that Soviet attempts to retake recent Germain gains northwest of Vitebsk farther north likewise had failed.

The Berlin Radio spoke of fighting of "unabated ferocity," and Moscow dispatches declared the great battle to drive the Nazis from the Dnieper Bend had begun, with the enemy fighting desperately to hold lines of communication.

The Germans in the Dnieper Bend clearly were in growing danger.

Advices from Moscow indicated that these German forces, already outflanked from Kiev as far south as Cherkasy by the capture of Belaya Tserkov and 40 other Ukrainian towns, faced the same fate as that met by the army which surrendered at Stalingrad unless Marshal Fritz von Mannstein can extricate them by a mass retreat across the Bug River into Rumania.

At the northern end of the southern front, where other Soviet troops had crossed the prewar Polish frontier west of the custom station of Olevsk, German counter-attacks were stopped Jan. 4 by units of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's first Ukraine Army. Here, said a radiocast Russian communiqué, 65 tanks were destroyed as General Vatutin's veterans pushed forward into the western Ukraine.

Far to the north, Gen. Ivan Bagramian kept up his incessant battering against the northern wing of the German armies guarding the Baltic Front. About 100 Nazi-held villages were liberated north of Nevel and the 40-mile Nevel-Velikie Luki rail line cleared of Germans, the Soviet war bulletin declared. Izocha, 10 miles north of Nevel, and Pleshkova, 20 miles to the northeast, were among the strong points listed as overrun.

The Germans launched their counterattacks along the Polish border in the vicinity of newly captured Novograd-Volynski, 15 miles east of the border. They threw in two battalions—perhaps 1,500 men—strongly supported by tanks and guns, and "succeeded in breaking through to the position of Soviet troops," the Russian communiqué said.

Soviet columns were said to have surrounded the attackers and wiped them out, capturing 400 prisoners. Besides the 65 tanks destroyed 22 big German guns and 180 trucks were wrecked, while seven tanks and 47 guns fell into Soviet hands, the Russians said.

Capture of Belaya Tserkov, Moscow declared, climaxed a fierce four-day battle in which the Germans fought desperately to hold the strategic supply base at all costs. With the city in their hands, Soviet spearheads raced on to capture the district centers of Stavische, 20 miles to the south and Pliskov, 38 miles northeast of Vinnitsa. The Bug River, where Marshal von Mannstein may elect to make a stand, is crossed by the Kiev-Zherinka railway south of Vinnitsa.

Pacific:

U. S. Bombers Raid Marshall Airfields

Bombers of the United States 7th Air Force have raided Japanese airfields and installations on three atolls in the Marshall Islands, shooting down 10 Zero fighters and returning home with some damage but no loss.

The raids announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz were staged Jan. 3 against Wotje, Maloelap, and Jaluit atolls in the Central Pacific archipelago.

Indicating increasing enemy plane strength on the Marshalls, which have been hit often by American Army and Navy planes since Nov. 25, when the Japanese were cleaned out of the Gilbert Islands to the south, the enemy sent 60 planes aloft to intercept the raiders.

The bombers felled eight for sure and probably five more out of 30 Zeros encountered over Wotje, and two for certain and two more probables from another 30 enemy fighters over the Taroa Airfield on Maloelap.

Admiral Nimitz announced that 10 Japanese planes bombed installations on Apamama atoll in the Gilberts, killing two Americans and doing slight damage.

Meanwhile American Marines have thrown back a Japanese counterattack at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, where the Americans won the airdrome Dec. 30 after stiff fighting.

American troops at Saidor, on the north coast of New Guinea, pushed back Japanese patrols as the Americans extended their hold on the invasion beachhead established in a landing there Jan. 20.

U. S. Destroyers:

Turner and Leary Were Two Ships Sunk

The United States Navy has disclosed that the destroyer which blew up off Sandy Hook on Jan. 4 was the 1,700-ton U. S. S. Turner, and that the destroyer lost in the Atlantic after being torpedoed on Christmas Eve was the 1,090-ton U. S. S. Leary.

The Turner, one of the newer-type destroyers, carried four five-inch guns and had 10 torpedo tubes.

The Leary was armed with four 4-inch guns and one 1-inch gun. Its normal complement was 145 men but would be higher in wartime.

Italy:

Allied Armies Seize Commanding Heights

Allied armies in Italy have seized the commanding positions against strong Nazi opposition, it was announced Jan. 5, and bomber fleets reaching into Bulgaria and Yugoslavia dealt three hard blows to German Balkan communications.

Fifth Army troops, advancing a little more than a mile west of Venafro, stormed a 2,300-foot height in Sammucro Ridge two miles northeast of San Vittore, gaining complete dominance of that bastion of the German winter line on the Rome road.

Indian units of the Eighth Army seized a spur on a mountain ridge in pushing forward several hundred yards against enemy machine-gun fire southwest of Tommaso near the Adriatic.

Prisoners said the Germans are working desperately on new defenses several miles behind their lines, especially in the areas covering Cassino and Pescara on the east coast.

In the central sector, the Germans appear to be sidestepping northward to cover their defenses in the coastal area for a fight of attrition.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Halt Drive In Eastern Bosnia

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced Jan. 5 that the prolonged German offensive in eastern Bosnia had been stopped and that Yugoslav forces had regained enemy-occupied territory, including the important town of Vlasenica, 30 miles northeast of Sarajevo, where large stores of war material were captured.

The communiqué, radiocast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said the Partisans were also on the offensive in western Bosnia along the strategic Bosansky Nove-Prijedor-Banja Luka railway, and that Yugoslav and German troops were still locked in bitter street fighting inside the city of Banja Luka itself.

The battle for this Croatian Capital, headquarters of the Second German Tank Army defending the Adriatic seacoast against a possible Allied invasion from Italy, was now in its fifth day, with tanks and big guns being used by both sides. Marshal Broz asserted Jan. 4 that his troops had succeeded in wresting half of the city from the defenders in house-to-house fighting and that his guns had rendered the near-by airdrome useless, but his communiqué Jan. 5 admitted that German and Croat "Quisling" reinforcements had "filtered into the western sector of the town."

Heavy fighting was reported from all parts of the irregular front by the Yugoslav war bulletin. It disclosed that the Germans were massing troops in Doboj, Derventr, Travnik, and Sarajevo with the apparent intention of mounting much stronger offensive operations in central and western Bosnia.

Bulgaria:

U. S. Fortresses Hammer Rail Yards

A new American bombing raid into Bulgaria, hitting south of the Capital, was disclosed Jan. 5 as the Germans were reported extending their control to virtual military occupation lest Bulgaria might attempt to break away from the Axis.

Flying Fortresses hammered the railway yards and a bridge at Dupnitsa, 50 miles south of Sofia, on Jan. 4, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced, and a Berlin radiocast said 60 persons were killed and 100 injured.

The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau, however, said Sofia was raided with heavy damage and with loss of life especially high because of lack of air-raid shelters. This same source added that the Turkish Legation had moved to a town 35 miles south of Sofia, and that other foreign legations also were planning to leave the Capital.

China:

Far East Ally Ready To Mount Offensive

The Chinese armies are prepared to launch a general counter-offensive this year, Minister of Information Liang Han-chao told a press conference Jan. 5, but he added that launching of such a drive would be contingent upon Allied operations in other theaters.

He said augmentation of Allied air strength in China would be particularly helpful in facilitating any extensive Chinese ground action.

Meanwhile, Liberator bombers of the United States 14th Air Force, accompanied by fighter escorts, thrust deep into Thailand on Jan. 4 to unload 10 tons of bombs on the Japanese base at Lampang, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters announced.

Fighter-bombers of the 14th Air Force meanwhile attacked the Japanese-held town of Pingka in western Yunnan Province, hitting an ammunition dump and causing a large fire from which smoke rose 10,000 feet in the air, the communiqué declared.

Allied Hospitals Report Decline in Fatalities

CAIRO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Of nearly 30,000 battle casualties treated at Allied hospitals in the Middle East during the year ending in April, 1943, there was a mortality rate of only 2.1 per cent, analysis disclosed yesterday.

Total fatalities during the period were 611. This compares to a 7.44 per cent mortality rate in hospitals in Egypt and Palestine in World War I.

India Expected to Ban Export of Foodstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Failure of the food production program in India to meet expectations, due to labor shortages, has brought food scarcities which will make it necessary to ban exportation of foodstuffs from India, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Nazis Fight On Fiercely For Distant Hope in '44

Continued from Page 1

is not what motivates the leaders primarily. Their motivation is based on the calculation of a residual chance that the grand coalition will not be able to develop the final simultaneous assault on the German fortress itself.

That calculation must be given some weight. It is by no means fictitious or illusory. The war has been going on for nearly 4½ years. The United States, the latest of the big participants, still is fresh and strong. But the older participants are strained and weary.

Germany is not the only one which faces exhaustion. The strain on Britain is heavy. The strain on Russia is much greater. The present Russian drive represents probably the peak of Russian military power.

Perhaps that is a projection of the old habit of underestimating Russia, yet Russia has been bled has hard as Germany. Russia has suffered a devastation of industrial capacity and of food production much greater than Germany's, and Russia, as Germany, is suffering from the loss of manpower in both industrial and agricultural production. The Russians are putting everything they have into their present offensive. They undoubtedly will be able to carry through at the same pace into the spring. But if the end does not come next summer, could Russia ever mount another similar offensive in this war?

Key to Resistance

That question undoubtedly is the key to German resistance. They remember how near France was to collapse in World War I. It was won by the Allies, but by the narrowest margin. The Germans have no intention of losing this war by any such narrow margin. It's easy enough to read their thoughts. They know the Anglo-American invasion is timed for spring. They know that the invasion will be the decisive moment of the war.

If the landing is effected, and made good, they will face a two-front war beyond their power to survive. But until the landang actually begins, there always is the chance, from the German point of view, that something will happen to prevent it. Perhaps, they feel, there will be a revulsion of feeling in the United States that will cause its abandonment. Perhaps, they think, friction in high Allied councils will spoil it. Those are always possibilities to be worked for, and German agents obviously are working overtime to that end now.

And even if the landing attempt is made, the German generals do not abandon hope that perhaps the German Army can throw back the first wave so swiftly that the Anglo-American command will be forced to abandon the undertaking.

Desperate Chance

Those are long chances, but chances which desperate men will take. And the Germans are desperate men. Stories of friction between the Nazi Party leaders and the Army are appealing in the United States and they may have some substance. But the officer corps of the German Army has a stake as well as the Nazi Party in this war. Its members are dedicated to the continuation of the German military tradition and German military power. Defeat means the end for them, for their tradition, for everything which has value in their eyes.

It must be assumed that they believe in the value of continuing the effort. They probably differ with the Party much more over the tactics of the defensive war than over the desirability of carrying it through to the end of the last chance.

Either the failure to launch the invasion or the failure of the invasion would give them their chance. The total superiority of Allied ground power cannot have its final effect on the war until it is brought to bear against the German armies on the soil of northern Europe. If that is not achieved, they have their chance. They can turn their full weight back against Russia again and play for the exhaustion of Russian will to continue the offensive effort.

These things cannot happen if the Allied coalition holds together. And its elements of cohesion have consistently gained during the course of war over its elements of dispersion. We have every reason for confidence that it will continue to gain in cohesiveness, integration, and power. But the Germans still count on its dispersive elements to play a decisive role at the crucial moment.

Fight for Long Chance

What stands out today is the German ability to continue waging a delaying and retreating war for that one off chance that they can find relief at the last desperate moment through some failure of the Allied coalition to achieve its full potential power.

It must seem like a poor, meager chance even to the toughest German, yet they are fighting for it with extraordinary skill. Their retreat from Stalingrad to the Dnieper is unstintingly praised among Allied military leaders as one of the most skillful retreats in the annals of war. And what is happening now cannot be attributed exclusively to Russian initiative. High Allied military officials predicted to this writer over four months ago that the Germans would retire of their own volition to the Bug River-Pripet Marshes-Riga line.

Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's counterattack at Kiev has been termed a blunder by some observers, but you don't find that view expressed so widely among the men of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington. On the contrary, they are inclined to view it as a skillful operation which saved the German right flank from annihilation. And Allied leaders have admitted frankly that the German defense in Italy has put their advance at least a month behind schedule. They were hoping to be in Rome by Christmas.

Thus the opening of 1944 finds the German armed forces in a desperate position, with the calculable odds all against them, but making an impressive showing against those odds for the desperate last chance which Nazi Germany scarcely was expected to fight for.

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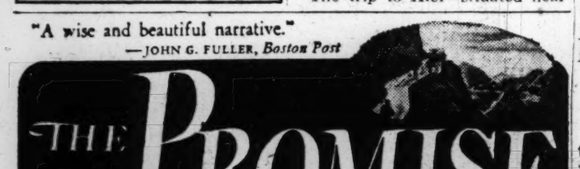

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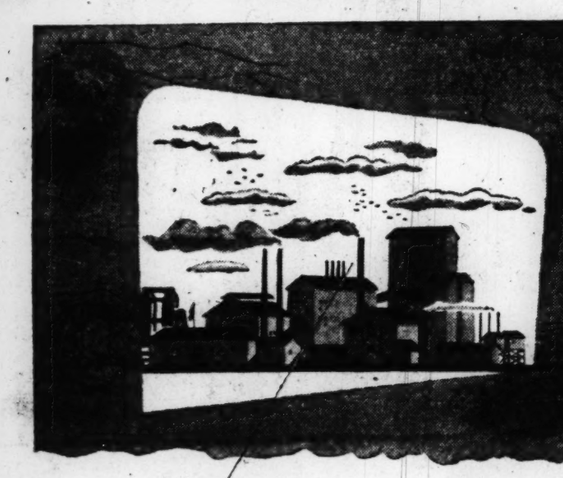

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British Common Workers Get New Year's Honors

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5 — Ordinary men and women of Britain—more than 900 of them—have been cited in a new Honors List.

This is the second installment of the Honors List. The first installment featured generals, admirals, and big names in politics and industry and appeared on New Year's Day.

In yesterday's list there were 15 Smiths, five Jones, four Robinsons, and two Browns. They will be given honors like the Order of the British Empire. They will go to Buckingham Palace like the generals, the politicians, and industrial magnates, to receive their medals and a handshake from King George.

The supplement to yesterday's list, names many Canadian fighting men and civilians who are honored on the advice of Canadian Ministers.

Ordinary British folk who are honored will get a great thrill out of the crowds of other ordinary people who will press around the iron gates of Buckingham Palace to see the Smiths and Robinsons and Jones strutting into the Palace.

'Mrs. Mop' Honored

There will be "Mrs. Mop" Whitehall charlady going to Buckingham Palace to receive her British Empire Medal. Her name is really Mrs. Laura Hyde. But newspapers here have dubbed her "Mrs. Mop" in honor of one of the most popular characters in current British radio vaudeville.

Mrs. Hyde started as a charlady; now she is a head charlady. She has done a first-class job in this war like so many other people—keeping Government offices spick and span and her home bright and cheerful as well.

Then there is "Cheery" Curnow, a Cornish tin miner who has won the British Empire Medal. He has been 44 years in the tin mines and kept sticking at the old job while others were quitting as mine after mine was being closed down in Cornwall. Then the Japanese seized the Malaya tin mines and Mr. Curnow's persistence had its reward. He was chosen to train new tin miners now urgently needed.

Others honored include land girls, stenographers, and housewives. When Charlie Williams, a veteran colored Jamaican dock worker, got an official looking envelope he thought it was getting "the sack," as he is 81 years old. But instead, a letter told him he had earned the British Empire Medal.

One hundred and sixty-nine awards go to merchant seamen.

While these honor lists are for the most part a popular institution in this country, they are recognized as frills compared with the real job of rewarding Britons for their war work by means of better postwar conditions for all.

Britain has voiced its "undying gratitude" to merchant seamen in this war. "Let us be sure," says yesterday's Daily Herald, "that that gratitude does not sleep either."

Even more important than these honors for merchant seamen is the fact that a party of experts are coming from Liverpool today to make an up-to-date report on seamen's welfare so that better conditions for merchant sailors ashore can be permanentiy secured.

Axis Satellite in Dilemma

Associated Press

Nazi and Bulgarian Leaders Confer

This photo received from Lisbon is described as showing a meeting of German and Bulgarian leaders. Left to right are: Bulgarian Foreign Minister Georgi Shishmanov; Adolf Hitler; a translator identified only as Schmidt; Bulgarian Premier Dobri Bojilov.

Bulgaria Is Reported Under Nazis

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Germans, apparently fearful lest Bulgaria attempt to break away from the Axis, were reported today to be extending their control of the country to virtual military occupation, but the true political situation in restive Sofia remained in doubt.

While rumors continued to circulate that the Government of Premier Dobri Bojoliv had been overthrown, an Associated Press dispatch from Istanbul quoted a traveler as saying Bojoliv was still in power when he left the country Monday, although the Government was severly shaken by powerful public pressure for repudiation of the Germans as well as strife within the Regency and Cabinet.

Allied bombings of Sofia have had such a strong effect on the population, he said, that the Germans have had to take over the administration of most of the city's affairs to prevent rioting. He declared the Germans were rapidly extending their control over the nation.

[While telephone and telegraph communications between Sofia and Istanbul remained severed, the Nazi-controlled Bulgarian radio said last night in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors that Allied planes had flown over the capital again Tuesday and dropped bombs on "several places."]

A German overseas news agency broadcast said today that Allied planes bombed Dubnitza in the southwest cornor of Bulgaria yesterday, killing 60 and injuring 100 persons. The broadcast added that Sofia first appeared to be the raiders' intended target, but the planes flew over the capital without dropping bombs. There was no immediate Allied confirmation of the German reports.

An Associated Press dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, said the Bulgarian Government had shaken up its diplomatic staff, naming important political leaders to the Tokyo and Stockholm Ministries in an apparent move to place expert listeners in those posts for the critical days ahead.

St. Petrov Tchomakov, now Minister to Bucharest, was appointed to Tokyo, replacing Yanko Peev, while N. P. Nicolaev, former Minister of the Interior, was named to Stockholm, the dispatch said.

There was no official confirmation in London of reports that a pro-Allied coup d'état had already taken place. German broadcasts scoffed at this report and said the Ministerial Council met as usual yesterday under Premier Bojoliv.

Tito in Contact With Albanians?

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Jan. 5

Increased guerrilla activities in Albania lend credence to a persistent report that Marshal Josip Broz [Tito] is in communication with Albanian Partisans.

Albanian guerrillas are divided into two major groups: the "Nine" and "Balkombetar," but which group the Yugoslav leader favors or has established liaison with is not known here.

Resistance to the Germans in the southern districts is stiffer than in other sectors. Authoritative reports tell of the destruction of bridges across the Vijose River near Ilisht, attacks on convoys and the slaughter of one contingent of 60 German troops and another of 27.

Jews Face Extortion

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said in an article reported to the OWI that Rumania had developed a scheme to extort ransom fees ranging from 150,000 to 800,000 lei ($1,050 to $5,600 at prewar exchange rates) from Rumanian Jews now at forced labor on the Russian front.

The spread of the figures indicated that the surviving workers—50 per cent of the original total are said to have perished—would be charged for freedom on the basis of presumed ability to pay.

Bureau Manages Indians

The Bureau of Indian Affairs manages the affairs of approximately 380,000 Indians of the United States, and natives of Alaska.

British Trade Welcomes Aid Of Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

British industrialists are willing to allow government to play a much larger role in business affairs than are American industrialists. This is the impression left by Walter Hill, Industry and Trade Editor of the London Economist, in an article in the winter number of the Harvard Business Review.

After citing several proposals for industrial self-government, Mr. Hill observes that, although they have been made in good faith, as a genuine contribution toward industrial progress, they have been severely criticized on the ground that, while an improvement in the organization of industry is desirable and a delimitation of functions between industry and the Government is necessary, industrial self-government would weaken the authority of the central government. He quotes Samuel Courtauld, head of Courtauld's, Ltd., the great rayon combine, as saying:

"Government control has come to stay. With the growth and progressive combination of industries until their boundaries are practically coterminous with those of the nation, it is the duty of the Government to take power to control them, for no Government can tolerate the existence within its borders of an organized and completely independent power with a radius of action as wide as its own."

Mr. Hill declares that Britain has awakened to the failure of its prewar economy.

"Britain tried to run a twentieth century economy with nineteenth century methods, and failed," he writes. "Now, by blending the organizing power of the Government with the initiative of private enterprise, British industry has risen to undreamt-of heights of wartime achievement and, many men believe, is in a position to match these achievements in peace."

Philadelphia Union Defies Racial Order

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5 (AP)—A Government order to accept Negroes as fellow workers on the City's busses and trolleys was defied today by the Employee's Union of the Philadelphia Transportation Company.

Malcolm Ross, chairman of the Roosevelt Fair Employment Practices Committee, was informed in a letter signed by union leaders that "we cannot comply with the terms" of the committee's directive.

Union officials said the employment of Negroes would violate the union's contract with the Philadelphia Transportation Company and result in "strikes and picketing." Company officials offered no objections to the directive other than that the union contends compliance would violate the contract.

Church Attendance Rises as Soldiers Get Closer to Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Dec. 16—Soldiers in the Southwest Pacific area attend church more regularly than they did at home, and men who have engaged the Japanese in the jungles of New Guinea are more religious than troops who have yet to go into combat, according to Col. Ivan L. Bennett, Chief American Chaplain at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters.

General MacArthur's men attend church services 1½ times a month on an average, Colonel Bennett said. Units moving up to the front have a steadily rising attendance at services, and after they are withdrawn from action to rest camps there is little decline in attendance.

Each of Colonel Bennett's chaplains conducts approximately 19 services a week, arranged so that Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic services are available for every unit.

Colonel Bennett is supervisor of all religious activities in the areas under General MacArthur's command. He edited both "The Hymnal, Army and Navy," and "Song and Service Book for Ship and Field" which are used by American soldiers and sailors everywhere.

West Coast Motorists Search for Gasoline

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5 (AP)—Government petroleum and rationing officilas differed Dec. 30 on reasons for the Pacific Coast's current gasoline shortage, while motorists hunted for filling stations without an "out of gas" sign.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, declared that "more coupons are afloat than there is gasoline with which to redeem them."

He declared Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and Nevada are running 18,000 barrels a day over their 135,000 quota.

His figures differed from those of Frank S. Balthis, Office of Price Administration district director, who said that coupons for those states are only 1,554 gallons in excess of their quotas.

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Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of December 31, 1943

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$334,658,553.57
United States Government Obligations		651,756,493.79
State and Municipal Securities		15,873,514.82
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		2,250,000.00
Other Securities		12,968,999.08
Loans and Discounts		325,708,798.40
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		3,214,105.36
Banking Houses		9,580,756.64
Other Real Estate		1.00
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		404,870.02
Other Assets		4,747,315.84
Total		$1,361,163,408.52

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,247,972,753.60
Acceptances Executed	$10,676,244.88	
Less: Held for Investment	6,392,399.44	4,283,845.44
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		6,068,198.40
Other Liabilities		6,788,947.57
Reserve for Contingencies		9,853,892.19
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	47,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	11,195,771.32	86,195,771.32
Total		$1,361,163,408.52

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

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Under such a competitive system, there will always be a new world for your boy.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

Youths Preview World of Tomorrow

By MELITA SPRAGGS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5—Some 2,000 British schoolboys and girls are devoting their New Year vacation to learning how to be good citizens of a better world of tomorrow.

These students from public and secondary schools are meeting under the Council for Education in World Citizenship.

They have been addressed by authorities, like Lord Lytton and Prof. Philip Noel Baker, who have worked with the League of Nations, and by Sir William Beveridge; by the Lord Mayor of London; by those who have had contact with the youth of other countries—Pierre Cot, French Minister at Algiers, and by representatives of the United States and Soviet Embassies.

Defining security as freedom from want, idleness, and war—the greatest adventure in human history—Sir William Beveridge invited the boys and girls to dedicate themselves to that adventure.

"Join with all older people who think like me—and there are many of us—," he said, "in a great new adventure of making world of tomorrow safe for things of the spirit."

Eager teenagers were warned to be cautious in accepting dangerous half-truth told by some their elders who said "This is your war. It's your work to arrange the post-war world." Mr. R. W. Moore, Headmaster of Harrow Public School for boys considered this dangerous.

"When the armistice is signed, you'll be for the most part spectators and still learners, but what you think and learn in those years will be supremely important to yourselves and to your children," he said.

Experience of League

"Have ideals, but don't let them carry you into sentimentalism which was such an obstacle between wars. Lastly, set your Christian faith in the forefront of all your thinking."

Professor Baker told the conference, in recounting some of his work in the Council and in the Assembly of the League of Nation, to make the most of a second chance. "We have the vast experience of the League of Nations upon which to draw," he said. "If the younger generation will understand that international organization isn't a vague ideal, but is the only practical solution whereby war and fascism can be prevented, then an era of peace and freedom will be assured."

The conference broke up into discussion groups for the afternoon sessions, each with its own elected chairman and adult group leader. Representatives from the Soviet and American Embassies visited groups and were plied with questions about their countries' policy and conduct of foreign affairs.

Representatives from the Soviet Embassy reassured youthful questioners who expressed concern as to whether the Soviet Union with its socialist internal economy would co-operate fully with countries who had other economic systems.

Re-education of Germans

Schoolboys and girls were very much interested in the youth of other countries. They were eager to hear plans which have been formulated for re-educating the youth of Germany. They welcomed schemes for collecting funds through British school groups to help purchase books and other equipment to re-establish schools on the continent after the war.

Something of what the youth of France are thinking was told to the conference by Professor Cot, French Minister, who had recently returned from Algiers, where he had had daily contact with members of the French Consultative Committee who escaped from the Vichy regime.

French youth are among the best elements of the resistance movement, M. Cot said. Before the war youth in France, chiefly in the universities, had a tendency toward Fascism, but they know now that it means only one thing—dictatorship. They consider that a French Fascist is as dangerous as a German, Italian or Spanish Fascist, the young people were told.

School Surveys Made

Practical ways in which youth could help were discussed by 250 secondary school boys and girls at another conference organized by the Association for Education in Citizenship, meeting in London this week.

Sir Ernest Simon, in his opening address, commended the surveys some schools are making of surrounding districts with respect to transport facilities, children's playgrounds, smoking chimneys and other matters.

Reports are submitted to city councillors, to members of Parliament and to the Association for Education in Citizenship with a view to getting deficiencies remedied.

A tangible result of one of these surveys was cited by Mrs. E. M. Hubback, Honorary Secretary of the Association, who told how a small school in a poor district in London procured a swimming pool by carrying out such survey and enlisting the co-operation of the press in the district.

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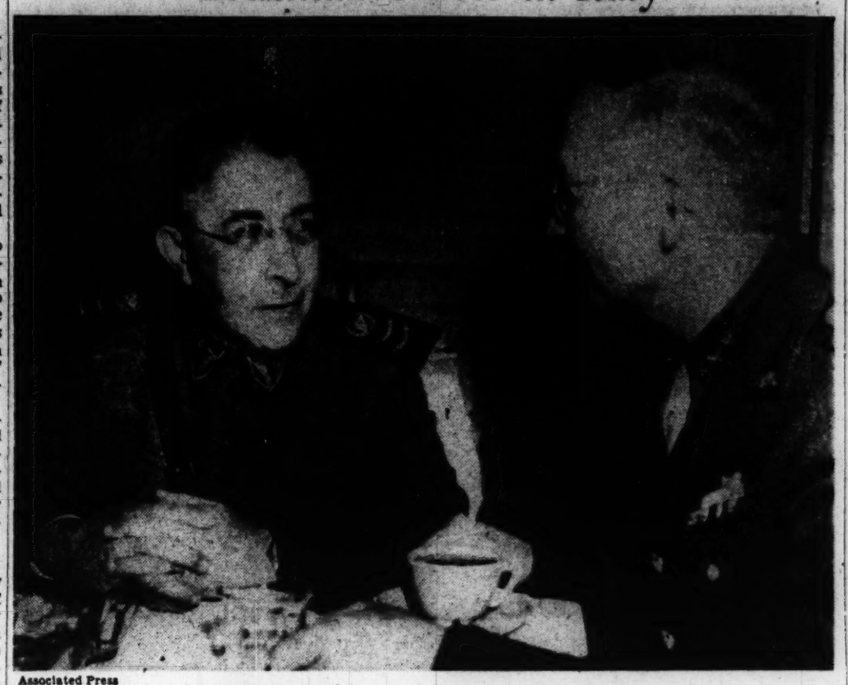

Associated Press

More Manpower Coming to Allied Side

Gen. Mascarenhas de Morais (left) of the Brazilian General Staff talks with Maj. Gen. J. G. Ord, United States Army, in Naples during a trip to the Fifth Army front. General de Morais announced that Brazil would send an expeditionary force overseas to fight with the Allies.

Nazis Forced to Curb Polish Underground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Jan. 5

A new Gestapo chief, Wilhelm Koppe, has been appointed by the Germans for the Polish Government-General, the official Polish News Agency has disclosed. Koppe's appointment is interpreted by the agency as a tacit admission by the Germans that the Polish underground is beyond their control.

Koppe is described as one of Heinrich Himmler's main trouble shooters and is said to have a reputation for utter ruthlessness in carrying out Gestapo plans. In his new job he succeeds Wilhelm Krueger, the Polish "Heydrich," who was killed by the underground a few months ago.

Hitler's Rocket Gun: Story From 'Inside'

Continued from Page 1

Party men, especially the SS. They preach faith in victory and the secret weapon. They are a rough-and-ready type with strong elbows who travel about Europe, usually at tender ages, on important industrial and political commissions and have command over hundreds of thousands of persons of conquered nations, talking as superiors to older men of intelligence and experience, though formerly they often filled other important posts.

Of these Party men, the average German, whose faith is often shaky, says, "they have to believe. That is their business." However, the average German must follow their lead, as there is no other choice."

The second strongest prop for the Nazi regime is the youth which has known nothing but Naziism and which has been enrolled in every kind of war service from manning antiaircraft guns at the age of 16 to agricultural leadership in occupied annexed lands. These youths believe they are "Germany's future" and that Germany's defeat would spoil their chances of future success. Even academic youths, who are most inclined to reflection, are kept fighting by this consideration.

One young student said, "We alone are capable of administering the lands which Hitler conquered not only for himself but for us and of bringing them to new bloom."

Duke of Roxburghe Gets $195,588 U.S. Tax Refund

WASHINGTON, Jan 5 (AP)—A $195,588 tax refund to the Duke of Roxburghe of Kelso, Scotland, was announced yesterday by the Treasury.

The department said the sum represented taxes withheld at the source in this country above the amount the Duke was found to owe after an investigation.

Covering the years 1938 through 1941, the yearly refund ranged from $16,000 to $106,000.

The Treasury declined further information.

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Little Nations Watch Outcome Of Russo-Polish Relations

Continued from Page 1

the British Government would like to have adopted.

Recent statements of Polish spokesmen have defined their Government's attitude in larger phases of the problems than merely that of the territory of eastern prewar Poland on which Russian troops now stand. Thus President Raczkiewicz declared: "We don't want the world divided up into great and small nations. This would introduce inequality of rights in international life."

Alliance With Britain

And, dealing with specific Polish problems, he said: "We have often been accused of lack of political realism. Our realism, however, demands that which we are entitled to by reason of justice and right, and losses for the good of mankind which we have suffered in this war."

Premier Mikolajczyk in a press interview here makes it clear that while Poland would welcome an invitation to join the Soviet-Czechoslovak pact "if Poland did sign she would want to make it quite clear that her signature was in keeping with the existing alliance with Great Britain and plans for a wider European arrangement for maintenance of peace."

The Polish Underground

In dealing with present issues between Russia and Poland Premier Mikolajczyk indicated that apart from the future frontier issue differences existed regarding the policy of the Polish underground movement.

The Russians, according to Premier Mikolajczyk, wanted the Polish underground to come out into the open and fight the German invader. Polish authorities on the other hand naturally regard such policy as premature and say it would lead simply to annihilation.

Hence all the Polish underground can do at the moment is to carry out sabotage.

It is also noteworthy that under the difficult situation in which the Poles in the homeland have found themselves since Sept. 1, 1939, particularly in East Poland which the Russians have overrun, that it isn't easy to expect such Poles as still exist in that territory to be enthusiastically pro-Russian.

Where Russian Support Goes

Moreover, Russian support in occupied countries is generally given to the proletariat or Left Wing. Thus the guerrillas of Josip "Tito" Broz in Yugoslavia have had the Soviet backing rather than Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

So in Poland those elements with definite proletariat leanings are the most likely to receive Russian support.

Regarding the new Russo-Polish frontier, it is suggested by Dr. Emanuel Scherer, Jewish Socialist member, at a current meeting of the Polish National Council here that the dispute should be settled by a plebiscite which would allow people in the territories claimed by Russia to express their own opinion by a free vote in a democratic plebiscite.

While every avenue which could lead to an understanding of this complicated issue should be explored, it is evident that this proposal must face many difficulties, not the least of which is that so many of the population in the territory in question were either killed or taken off as prisoners to Russia.

Lack of Statesmanship

This Russo-Polish issue is being carefully followed by Europe's small nations since there are marked tendencies among some of them nowadays to suspect that there is an assumption in some influential quarters among the big nations that the small nations have no longer any significant part to play in international affairs.

The representatives of these small nations continue to point out that while they admit the mistake of their prewar neutrality policy it was rather the big nations' lack of statesmanship which really allowed Germany and Italy to become a world menace. The Netherlands Foreign Minister Dr. E. N. Van Kleffens recently plainly stated in reply to the speech of Gen. Jan. Christiaan Smuts that Holland was prepared to collaborate with Britain, provided the British Empire and Britain in particular has "no intentions once more of going the way toward large-scale disarmament."

These small nations' representatives also warn that the big nations in their visions of large economic units should not forget that national feelings have been strengthened not weakened in most countries under foreign oppression, and that any international scheme which ignores the fact that to press people into a mold shaped by external powers must end in disaster or dictatorship.

The "Big Four," they say, should have leadership of the war, but not of securing the future peace in which small nations must be active partners.

Pravda Criticizes Willkie Article On Russian Borders

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AP)—Pravda, the official Communist Party newspaper, criticized Wendell L. Willkie today because of an article he wrote for the New York Times dealing with Russia and the status of Poland and the Baltic States.

Dmitry Zaslavsky, a Pravda writer, accused the United States Presidential nominee of 1940 of "muddying the waters" in an effort to entice Presidential support from persons who do not trust the Soviet Union as well as to win sympathy from those who do.

"Such a political gambler destroys confidence," the Pravda comment said. The newspaper added that the Baltic question was the business of the Soviet Union and one in which "Mr. Willkie should not interfere."

"As to Finland and Poland, without mentioning the Balkans," Pravda said, "the Soviet Union knows how to deal with them and does not need the help of Mr. Willkie."

Mr. Willkie, in his New York Times article, said in part:

"Almost all of us who have advocated the common-sense approach toward Russia, instead of the emotional approach, have felt all along that the future status of the small states of Europe constitutes one of the most delicate problems that confronts our statesmanship. It now lies squarely across our path. The peace and well-being for which we are working may well depend upon its just and sane solution. And the necessity for that solution is rushing on us by the moment.

"With every mile the Red Army advances toward the Polish frontiers, the United Nations are driven nearer a crisis. . . .

"Granted the American people will not independently exercise force to convince Mr. Stalin of their point of view. Yet, in all candor, we know that Russia's attitude will probably be the determining factor in the fate of the small states surrounding her. Our problem then is how to influence that attitude."

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Poland Orders Underground Not to Resist the Russians

Continued from Page 1

sources have, of course, consistently denied that the Poles ever entertained such hopes or aspirations.]

The Russians also argue unofficially that Russian-equipped Polish troops refused to fight at the side of the Soviets on the Eastern front and insisted upon being withdrawn to the Middle East, where they would be in a position to march westward when the Russians and Germans had exhausted each other.

Disputed by Poles

[This, too, is violently disputed by the Poles, who insist, on the contrary, that the Polish troops wanted desperately to fight on the Eastern front, but were prevented from doing so by the Russians.]

Russian public opinion also has been led to believe that General Wladyslaw Anders' reconstituted Polish Army in Palestine has been luxuriating while the Red Army heroically pushed back the German tidal wave. [The Poles, on the other hand, take the position that General Anders' men have been kept idle because of Russian or Allied unwillingness to assign them to a front. And they insist that the troops have not been luxuriating, but have been undergoing rigorous training.]

But regardless of whether the Soviet charges are correct or incorrect, there is an almost unanimous opinion here that ill-tempered agitation for recognition of the Polish claims in the United States and Britain at this time would have regrettable results and might damage or undo the good work accomplished at the Moscow and Teheran conferences.

American Troops In New Caledonia Find a Champion

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Jan. 5 (AP)—New Caledonia's Governor was not expressing the opinion of the majority of Caledonian citizens when he criticized American troops and American administration of this French island, says Nicolas (Tibby) Hagen, leading businessman and one of the best-known figures in the South Pacific.

"Christian Laigret had been here for only a couple of months, as our Acting Governor," Mr. Hagen said. "He was hardly qualified to speak for those of us who make our home here. We like our American visitors, welcome their presence and have no complaints to make."

Governor Laigret, at a recent press conference, criticized the conduct of United States troops, said Noumea residents particularly objected to the presence of American Negro soldiers, American monopoly of Noumea docks and warehouses, and establishment of American nonprofit canteens where they might compete with Noumea shops. Americans said the shops were charging exorbitant prices.

United Jewish Appeal Raised $75,000,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine announced Jan. 2 $75,000,000 had been raised since 1939 for the aid of 2,000,000 Jewish sufferers in many parts of the world.

Established five years ago as the single fund-raising instrument for the Joint Distribution Committee of the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, the United Jewish Appeal served as the channel through which American Jews have provided resources for far-flung rescue and reconstruction programs.

Work of the organization has included war relief and rehabilitation overseas, aid and defense for the Jewish homeland in Palestine, and assistance and adjustment aid for refugees in the United States.

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Lebanese Mission to Egypt Explores Pan-Arab Federation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Jan. 5—Important talks between Egyptian and Lebanese officials are going to start here today. Cairo is gaily bedecked with flags of both countries.

The subject of these conversations will be the possibility of forming a great Pan-Arab union which would include all Arabic-speaking states of the Middle East.

Not much has been heard of this plan which has been sponsored by this government since the middle of the fall when Egyptian delegates visited King Ibn Saud of Arabia and were told that nothing could be done regarding such union until the question of Palestine had been settled.

But now the Lebanese are arriving, showing that Egypt still feels the question to be very much alive. And it is.

This visit to Egypt is the first international undertaking assumed by the Lebanese Government since its reinstatement after its troubles with the French in November.

For that reason it is being interpreted as proof of the strong desire on the part of all Arabic-speaking peoples to co-operate more closely.

Lebanese participation in the talks is especially significant since Lebanon's Christian majority might have been expected to hesitate to reforge too close ties with its Moslem neighbors.

Of course, a great many obstacles — national, political, and economic—still stand in the way of a Pan-Arab union, and the present talks are only preliminary, only designed to find out if the Middle Eastern Nations would like to see such federation formed. But its sponsors are keeping at it doggedly and may well be successful in the end.

Allies Are Urged To Restate Rights Of the Minorities

By Overseas News Agency

LONDON, Jan. 5—A restatement of the right of European minorities to international protection and adoption of a uniform attitude by the Allied Governments on the question of property restitution to rightful owners were urged here by the influential weekly newspaper The Economist.

An article in the periodical said it was not too early to restate the right of European minorities to international protection. "Aryanization" had radically changed the economic structure of Eastern Europe, it said, adding that in Poland and the Baltic States tens of thousands of Poles and Balts had sprung into the economic gaps caused by the massacre of Jews everywhere and "new powerful interests have arisen which will stubbornly oppose and obstruct every attempt at restitution."

Discussing the question of restitution, The Economist pointed out that the attitude of the Allied Governments on the matter was not uniform. While the Czechoslovak Government in exile had promised justice to Jews in this respect, Polish policy remained undefined, it said, the Polish Government in exile "still searching for a territory to which the Jews of Poland could be transferred."

GI Joes and Wacs Bring Down House In Algiers Show

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 5 (AP)—Sergeant Danny Webb of Los Angeles, Calif., and his all-GI supporting cast hoisted the curtain last night on "Swing Sister Wac, Swing," and with the aid of some good gags and plenty of swell tunes brought down the opening-night house.

Guys, gals and gobs stood more than an hour in a queue stretching blocks around Algiers' Opera House to join North Africa's first-nighters — a lusty, rollicking throng which occasionally improvised gag lines of its own.

Second Lieut. Eugene Simas of Gloucester, Mass., the only officer in the cast, and Private Dolly Matthews of Oakland, Calif., put over two singable duet numbers, "Si, Si, Si, Si, Senorita," and "Topic of Conversation," pleasingly.

Laughable gag: Battlefield scene where civilian idles through, explains presence to Doughboys as: "I just came by to see how my War Bonds are doing."

French Consul General Quits Vichy Government

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 5 (AP)—Jacques Giraudet, French Consul General at Geneva, resigned from the Vichy Government today, following the example of other French career diplomats in Switzerland. He came to Geneva in 1941.

Ready for Business

Associated Press Radiophoto

'Monty' in a Changed Locale

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who will command British land forces in the invasion of western Europe, walks past an air-raid shelter sign in London shortly after his arrival there from Italy.

Italian Communists Threaten Rift in Liberation Movement

NAPLES, Jan. 5 (AP)—Italian Communists, accusing the Committee of National Liberation of weakness, threatened today to secede from the Committee and pursue an independent line in the struggle to depose King Victor Emmanuel.

It was the first indication of a split among the organized political parties which make up the Committee.

Communist Party heads charged that the other groups had failed to adopt an aggressive policy of action and at the same time they criticized the Allied Military Government for having restricted political action in the Naples Area. Their contention was that the Allies unwittingly had assisted the King to retain his throne.

Meanwhile, Eugenio Reale, President of the Communist Party in Naples, voluntarily apepared and assumed responsibility for some placards posted here several days ago calling upon the Italian people to "put the guilty ones to the wall."

Signor Reale presented himself before Italian police and Allied intelligence organizations and said he was ready to go to prison for the publication of the manifesto No action was taken pending completion of an inquiry into the incident.

Allied policies grant the Italian parties full freedom of action in their fight against the King, but attempt to restrict political activity in the Naples Area on the ground that it is too close to the actual Fifth Army front. Disorders arising out of clashes between Monarchists and anti-Monarchists will not be tolerated in a zone of military operations, AMG officials said.

Nazis Nab General

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The German-controlled Rome radio said yesterday that the Italian Lieut. Gen. Mario Caracciolo had been arrested in a Franciscan Monastery in Rome where he had been hiding since the Italian capitulation and that he would be "called to account" for the disappearance of his army of 500,000 men. The broadcast was recorded by the OWI.

Stalin Proud of Girl Patriots

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AP)—Marshal Joseph Stalin, who in the course of the war has greeted all kinds of people from chiefs of state to simple Russian peasants, is looking forward to shaking the hands of four little girls who have become supreme patriots.

These girls are named Svetlana, Lily, Galina, and Valentina.

The story of their underground activities is thrilling all Moscow at the moment. They were in the Province of Kharkov during the Nazi occupation and, in a small way, they carried on a campaign that gave the Gestapo plenty of worry.

All four are members of the Young Pioneers League—an organization of the Soviet open to girls 10 to 14 years old. During the occupation they made a solemn oath to wear their red ties. This they did by hiding them under their dresses.

They produced a "wall newspaper" which they pasted up in a remote section of the city where German guns had blown down most of the buildings.

Once the paper was up the little girls would go along the streets and say to Soviet women, "Auntie, I know where you can find some wood for your stove. Look over by the ruined houses."

In this way they drummed up quite a bit of circulation for their paper.

A Soviet official who heard of their deeds and brought the news back to Moscow said the girls still were getting out a paper when he met them and they bashfully tried to hide their ink-stained hands.

Their ties this time were around their necks in approved Pioneer fashion.

Svetlana was small and thin in a patched winter coat.

Galina was roundfaced with bright childish eyes and wearing a knitted bonnet.

Valentina was short and laughing. Lily had been taken to another town.

"Don't hide your hands little girls," said the official from Moscow. "Everyone, even the General and Stalin himself, is going to shake them."

Legends of Texan Scrappers

WITH THE 36TH DIVISION IN ITALY, Dec. 28. Delayed. (AP)—Legends of the Lone Star scrappers have sprung up by the score from the surf at Salerno to the slopes of the Apennines, but all the "Texans" in this outfit did not come from Texas.

Here's the story as told by German prisoners of war:

Before they met the Texans on the beaches at Salerno, they were told they were up against a "bunch of wild men." They knew, of course, that all Texans are born with a feel of a six gun in their fingers and have carved at least two notches on it before they're even old enough to vote the straight Democratic ticket. They also knew that Texans are wise in Indian lore and love a fight.

When told to take a position, Texans took it even when wave after wave of them were mowed down. They let out wild yells, stood up and heaved grenades and, in between the grenades, they tossed rocks to shake the Nazi's poise and make him give away his position.

All of which convinced the Germans that it was true what they said about Texans. One prisoner took a great deal of pride in the fact that he'd been captured by a Texan.

Needless to say, it shook the Nazi morale when they learned that one of the best leaders of scouting patrols was a youngster from Seattle—that the chief thower of rocks in one battle hailed from New Jersey—that the guy who planned the hill capturing trick came from Ohio—that the captor of the proud prisoner was a native of New York.

South American Revolts Reviewed

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—London morning newspapers expressed deep concern Jan. 4 over developments in Argentina and Bolivia, and the Laborite Daily Herald bluntly accused both countries of working with the Nazis.

The News Chronicle, comparing the military revolts in Argentina and Bolivia, said the resemblance "affords considerable justification for suspicions that a common inspiration has been at work behind the scenes in both. And there is some concern that the same influence is also at work in other South American countries."

The diplomatic correspondent for the Herald asserted "there is little doubt that, having failed in Chile, the next objective of the German (espionage) organization will be to foment with Argentine and Bolivian connivance anti-Allied movements in Peru and Paraguay."

Soviet Says Spaniards In Reich Armies

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Spanish soldiers are fighting side by side with the Germans on the Volkhov front in Northern Russia despite assertions by Gen. Francisco Franco's Government that all Spaniards have been called home, a Russian communiqué asserted today.

The communiqué, radiocast from Moscow and recorded by United States Government monitors, quoted a captured Spanish soldier, Jesus Peres Sanchez, as authority for the assertion.

Sanchez, taken prisoner on the Volkhov front late in December, 1943, told interrogators, according to the radiocast communiqué, that the Spanish "Blue Division," and the "250th Division," reportedly ordered back to Spain, had been reformed into a so-called "Spanish Legion" which arrived on the Soviet-German front in September and October, 1943.

New Russian Hymn Brings Prosperity

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AP)—The new hymn of the Soviet Union has become almost overnight one of the highest priced pieces of music in the world.

The Council of People's Commissars have come forward with awards which total almost 2,000,000 rubles (approximately $384,000) to those who participated in a competition to get a new song to replace the outmoded "Internationale."

Sergei Mikhalkov and E. L. Registan, who wrote the words, have been given 100,000 rubles each, while the composer of the music, A. V. Alexandrov, received a like amount.

At the legal rate of 5.2 rubles to the dollar, the three men receivedl almost $20,000 apiece for their efforts.

All the poets and musicians who took part in the competition—and there were about 165 musicians and 40 poets—automatically received 4,000 rubles each.

Dmitry Shostakovitch, well-known Russian composer, was one of those who lent a hand in some of the orchestrations. It was not stated what he received.

There have been numerous arrangements of the hymn turned out. Some are for large symphonic orchestras, some for small groups, some for small voice choruses, and some for large. There is even an arrangement for theatrical bands. All of the arrangers received 5,000 rubles each.

The people of the Soviet Union speak many tongues, and it was a considerable undertaking to turn out the new national anthem so that it would rhyme and balance in each one. The translators who did this were also compensated.

The official English version has not yet been announced.

The Alexandrovs had a lot to do with the new hymn. A. V. Alexandrov was the composer; A. N. Alexandrov, B. A. Alexandrov, and V. A. Alexandrov participated in the arrangements.

The new anthem is the big topic of conversation in Moscow. Every newspaper has published the Russian words and music, and it is being played and sung wherever there are pianos and voices.

All remark how closely the music resembles the Bolshevik Hymn which Alexandrov wrote, although the words are brand new.

Inquiry Into Sale Of Blue Network

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—An inquiry into the sale of the Blue Network to Edward J. Noble, former Undersecretary of Commerce, has been started by the House committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California, said last night.

The inquiry, Mr. Lea said, is aimed primarily at making certain the new management is adhering to regulations for an equitable distribution of radio time for political speakers.

Mr. Noble purchased the network last October for $8,000,000 and last week sold 25 per cent of the stock to Time, Inc., and Chester J. La Roche, advertising executive who is chairman of the War Advertising Council.

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The Home Forum

Infinite Ability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BEHOLD, I give unto you power . . . over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you," declared Jesus (Luke 10:19) to the seventy disciples who had accepted his teachings and had returned triumphantly from their first mission.

The power wielded by Jesus is readily acknowledged as of divine origin. His clear-cut declarations of unity and sonship with the Father emphasize the source and nature of his spiritual ability, and illumine his promise (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also," and its crowning prophecy, "And greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

Why, then, has this marvelous power been so vaguely understood and so little utilized to arrest the wastage of human life, of labor and production?

* * *

The answer would seem to lie in the misapprehension and misinterpretation of the nature of power, and in the misuse of authority for personal or, perhaps, national and racial objects instead of for the universal welfare.

In a remarkable passage in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Jesus demonstrated the inability of corporeality, as well as the infinite ability of Spirit, thus helping erring human sense to flee from its own convictions and seek safety in divine Science." She prefaces this statement with the words, "The miracle of grace is no miracle to Love." In these revealing sentences Mrs. Eddy has provided the key to the solution of humanity's problems. "The miracle of grace," linked to divine Love, saves, delivers, heals, and finally elevates human sense to an apprehension of the divine. Here safety is assured, and here the "infinite ability of Spirit" finds its full expression for universal good.

* * *

The word "infinite" means in part boundless, endless, words which transcend human capacity and reveal a scope and power compassed only by the measurelessness of illimitable Mind. The Master proved at all times and in all ways the inability and powerlessness of hatred to destroy, subjugate, or interfere with the purpose of his life or his mission. That he further demonstrated his supreme dominion in all that his enemies would assail is spiritual history. He blazed the trail for those who desire to emulate his spiritual ascendancy and are willing to accept "the inability of corporeality" in the demonstration of "the infinite ability of Spirit." To Jesus, the divine ideal was always a present possibility. The secret of all true success lies in the sacrifice of human planning, efficiency, and standards in order that the sublime ideal of the divine standard may be lifted up.

During the first World War, one student experienced in a modest degree something of this "infinite ability of Spirit" to meet a human emergency. She had entered the employment of a large banking firm in London, and among other duties was sometimes called upon to act as interpreter for this bank's clients from among the European allied nations unacquainted with the English language. In some instances letters and documents were presented for rapid written and verbal translations. On one such occasion she was confronted with a lengthy treatise in a foreign language and in technical banking terms. As a child she had spoken the language easily and naturally, but her knowledge of it was not profound and had not included the learning of commercial terms. No dictionary was available, and the task seemed humanly impossible.

* * *

Turning away from the human evidence, she claimed the omniscience and omnipresence of Spirit's infinite ability to meet all emergencies, and then gave her full attention to the problem. The translation was completed and taken to the appropriate department, with a note saying that it had been accomplished without a dictionary, but that one would be forthcoming on the following day, when the work could be checked, should it not prove satisfactory. The next morning she was informed that the work done had proved entirely satisfactory and the consequent correspondence had been forthwith completed and dispatched. This demonstration of unity with divine Mind was of the greatest value to the student on many subsequent occasions.

* * *

During the months of concentrated air war over Great Britain, security and even peace were experienced by many as the outcome of spiritual understanding; and indestructibility and safety were proved to be demonstrable in the midst of what appeared to be destruction and danger. These experiences have been multiplied many times by students of Christian Science, in the air and upon land and sea.

Even as the Master proved the powerlessness of evil to destroy the spiritual idea, so does the Christian Scientist learn in times of great danger and disaster, as well as in lesser difficulties and problems, that he can demonstrate "the infinite ability of Spirit" both for himself and for others. In this way the transcendent power of Spirit, God, to overrule the limitations of material thinking becomes established in consciousness and the divine law operates at all times and in all conditions to save, to heal, and to deliver.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE VILLAGE CHURCH": *A Block Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

MOST PEOPLE are familiar with the traditional part played in the community by the early New England Church. Its edifice served as the village meeting-house, combining the roles of a place of worship, a hall where town affairs were discussed in true democratic fashion, and a center of cultural activity. Once a year for "town meetin' ", the voting population of many rural communities still seats itself in the square pews and heatedly votes the budget for the coming year. As of yesterday, small boys skylark in the shadows of the balcony to be put out of the building by some irate elder whose lengthy speech has been rudely punctuated by a scuffle or the overturning of a bench.

In more opulent communities, where pseudo-Gothic town halls were erected in the 1860's and 70's, the political function of the meeting-house has been removed. Despite this severance, the church edifice continues to be the center of social activity. This is well illustrated in one community, not many miles from Boston. Here the vestry of the old church, one of the finest in New England, may be had for all dignified purposes.

War has made new demands on this vestry. Besides the regular church functions, it is used for all Red Cross activities. The wide, old floor-boards have seen a variety of strange sights, but none stranger than the recent presentation of air-raid precaution courses. Through its doors troop members of all the local organizations: women's club, garden club, local dramatic society, men's club. If you attend a community supper, see travel movies, listen to an out-of-town speaker, or hear a candidate for selectman expound his aspirations while nervously rattling a pocketful of coins, you will find them all in the church vestry. People of all creeds, people who never attend church services, gather there to perpetuate the tradition of this New England church as a town meeting-house.

It has been said of some European countries, noted for their architectural beauty, that the removal of church buildings from the landscape would cut in half their scenic appeal. This is also true of New England. In the older towns, houses are grouped about the churches like chicks around a mother hen. No other building in the world so approaches the sheer grace of the Greek temple as does the New England church, for no other people were so like the Greeks as the early New Englanders. Classic in simplicity, harmonious, perfectly adapted to the landscape—as was the Greek temple—these churches are things of inspiring beauty, especially when the long blue shadows of late afternoon form designs on their gleaming white façades.

Infinita habilidade

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

"EIS QUE vos dou poder para pisar . . . tôda a fôrça do inimigo, e nada vos fará dano algum," declarou Jesús (S. Lucas 10:19) aos setenta discípulos que tinham aceito seus ensinamentos e acabavam de voltar triunfantes da sua primeira missão.

Reconhece-se logo como sendo de origem divina o poder exercido por Jesús. As declarações claras e concisas de sua unidade e filiação com o Pai-Eterno põem em evidência a fonte e a natureza de sua habilidade espiritual e esclarecem a promessa (S. João 14:12), "Aquele que crê em mim também fará as obras que eu faço," e sua majestosa profecia, "E as fará maiores do que estas; porque eu vou para meu Pai."

Porque, então, foi tão vagamente compreendido e tão pouco utilizado êste poder maravilhoso, que poderia pôr um paradeiro ao esbanjamento de vidas humanas, de trabalho e produção?

* * *

Parece que a resposta pode ser achada na falsa noção e na falsa interpretação da natureza do poder, e no abuso de autoridade em proveito de objetivos pessoais, ou, talvez, nacionais e raciais em vez de utilizá-la em benefício do bem-estar universal.

Em notável trecho do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), pg. 494, Mary Baker Eddy escreve: "Jesús demonstrou a inhabilidade da corporeidade, bem como a infinita habilidade do Espírito, ajudando assim ao errante sentido humano a fugir de suas próprias convicções e procurar segurança na Ciência divina." Ela prefacia esta declaração com as palavras, "O milagre da graça não é milagre para o Amor." Nestas sentenças reveladoras Mrs. Eddy forneceu a chave para a solução dos problemas da humanidade. "O milagre da graça," vinculado ao Amor divino, salva, liberta, cura, e finalmente eleva o sentido humano até à percepção do que é divino. Eis aí a garantia da segurança, e é aí que a "habilidade infinita do Espírito" acha sua plena expressão em relação ao bem universal.

* * *

A palavra "infinito" significa em parte ilimitado, sem fim, palavras essas que transcendem a capacidade humana e revelam um escopo e poder que somente a incomensurabilidade da Mente ilimitável pode abranger. O Mestre provava constantemente e por tôdas as formas a inhabilidade e impotência do ódio para destruir, ou subjugar o propósito de sua vida ou de sua missão, ou de nele interferir. Que êle, além disso, demonstrou seu domínio supremo em tudo quanto seus inimigos queriam atacar, pertence à história espiritual. Êle desbravou o caminho para aqueles que desejam emular sua ascendência espiritual e estão dispostos a aceitar a "inhabilidade da corporeidade" pela demonstração da "infinita habilidade do Espírito." Para Jesús o ideal divino era sempre uma possibilidade presente. Ao abandonarmos a tendência humana de planejar, de obter eficiência, de delimitar nosso padrão-de-vida, damos lugar a que o ideal sublime do padrão divino se estabeleça, e neste sacrifício está o segredo de todo verdadeiro êxito.

Durante a primeira Guerra Mundial, uma estudiosa comprovou, por experiência própria, em grau modesto, esta "habilidade infinita do Espírito" de acudir à emergência humana. Tendo tomado emprêgo numa grande firma bancária de Londres, cabia-lhe, entre outras incumbências, servir, às vezes, de intérprete aos clientes dêsse banco, não familiarizados com a língua inglesa por serem originários de outros países aliados da Europa. Algumas vezes apresentavam-lhe cartas e documentos para rápida tradução escrita e verbal. Numa dessas ocasiões veiu ter-lhe às mãos um longo tratado em língua estrangeira com termos técnicos bancários. Em criança ela falara essa língua fácil e naturalmente, mas os conhecimentos que dela possuia não eram profundos nem incluíam o conhecimento de termos comerciais. Não havia dicionários à sua disposição e a tarefa parecia humanamente impossível.

* * *

Deixando de lado a evidência humana, reivindicou ela a oniciência e onipresença da infinita habilidade do Espírito de fazer face a tôdas as emergências, e depois disto deu sua inteira atenção ao problema. A tradução ficou terminada e foi levada ao departamento competente, com a observação de que tinha sido feita sem dicionário, mas que no dia seguinte haveria um exemplar disponível, para então se proceder à revisão, caso o trabalho não fosse considerado satisfatório. Na manhã seguinte informaram-na que o trabalho tinha sido considerado plenamente satisfatório e que a correspondência subsequente havia sido feita e despachada. Esta demonstração da unidade com a Mente divina foi, em muitas ocasiões posteriores, da mais alta valia para esta estudiosa.

* * *

Durante os meses de guerra aérea concentrada sôbre a Grã-Bretanha muitas pessoas gozaram de segurança e mesmo de paz como resultado da sua compreensão espiritual; e foi possível demonstrar a indestrutibilidade e salva-guarda em meio daquilo que parecia ser destruição e perigo. Estas experiências têm sido multiplicadas muitas vezes por estudiosos da Ciência Cristã, no ar, em terra, e no mar.

Da mesma forma que o Mestre provou não ter o mal poder para destruir a idéia espiritual, assim também o Cientista Cristão aprende em períodos de grande perigo e desastre, bem como em dificuldades e problemas menores, que êle pode demonstrar "a infinita habilidade do Espírito" tanto para si próprio como para outros. Desta forma fica estabelecido na conciência o poder transcendental do Espírito, Deus, de eliminar as limitações do modo de pensar material, e a lei divina opera a todo tempo e em tôdas as condições para salvar, curar, e libertar.

Something About Being Ignorant

ONLY THIS EVENING, as you lugged your milk home along the river, you were struck by the thing all over again—by how lamentably short you seem doomed to fall of impressions that quite by accident you create.

Take the time you went wintering up in Vermont: to write—and, on the side, to ski. Everybody gave you a canny once-over, and said immediately: "You'll be okay! Three weeks—and we'll have you on Suicide Six!" Now you knew, yourself, that if this was true it would be one of those miracles beggaring description. Flying flat in the face, as it certainly would do, of all previous experience. Once, to be sure—as the merest tot—you won a hurdling race. But this was accomplished so purely by mistake (being caught up, as a simple spectator, in a mass of middied and muscular little girls and having to cut out ahead of them in a panic to avoid being trampled) that hardly could it be said to have qualified your history. So hastily you protested, as always you do: "But really! please! Just wait and see—I'll probably be a perfect *ninny* at the thing!" For actually it was hills you'd come for and snow, and being able to fiddle around outside: actually it was hardly for skiing at all. And you could see them thinking: "How engagingly modest!"—especially when, by an unfortunate fluke, you apparently picked up your skis correctly and trotted off, looking, you were given to understand, like a veritable illustration of How It Should Be Done.

* * *

In that case disillusionment came speedily and with force.

At present you're still working against misapprehensions.

For at present you're living off here in the country. And to the hilt, it seems, you manage to look it. In fact, you apparently *over* look it: as guests from New York found it necessary last week-end to take you aside and kindly point out that your appearance has degenerated from the smartly-slovenly to a downright disreputableness never blessed by Vogue. But at any rate you fit into the immediate scene. Anybody passing you with your milkpail on the road undoubtedly assumes you're as yokel as they come: plugged to your pigtails with homely lore—with facts about soil and seasons and seed, about corn and cows and all suchlike stuff. When people slow up and ask for directions and you say: "So sorry. I'm afraid I don't know," they're always a trifle incredulous, you observe, as if suspecting you of quixotically disclaiming your nose.

When all the while, behold what you are: the rankest of outsiders—the first ignoramus in five valleys for sure.

Which is why, of course, you happen to be here. Which is why it's such fun.

* * *

For to stay off pat in your own zone of knowledge, to move authoritatively among things that you know—that's all very well from time to time (and of course imperative for those who're infallible); but confinements of any sort—even "privilege"—are still confinements, no doubt about that. And if the price to be paid for venturing outside is the ignominy of finding yourself ignorant as an egg—well, there you are; there's always a price: and always the substance of what it buys.

So, for your own part, you never cease to be edified by the apparent inexhaustibleness of what you don't know. (Even if it does mean, with each fresh sally, this having to insist upon the rights of your ignorance.) For what finer bulwark against boredom could be had? Such diversity and dimensions of things you can't do, of things not understood, of things undreamed! Such exhilarating assurance of a perpetual "catching up!"

* * *

At present, of course, there are findings galore. All the time: all around. Things that you expect almost everybody else knew ages ago. For instance—But really, it's quite difficult to choose! With so exceptionally lavish a choice. But for instance: you step outside one morning, and you find that your ground is curiously lumped up in an angular design of inverted tunnels. So you nip off somewhere and call: "Hi! My ground's all funny! What's happened to it?" "Moles," they call back. Moles? Well, imagine! You return and investigate the tunnels with interest; but there's nothing therein. So you nip off again and call: "I say! what were they *doing*?" "What was what doing?" "The moles," you remind them. "Oh, digging? For grubs? Just think!" And that night there's a full moon bright as fire; and having an idea you get up in the thick of it, and wrapped in a blanket you sit on the step; and the world lies wild in that cold pure blaze, and still as a stone and dropped near to frost. And sure enough, as you sit there watching—right there in front of your very own eyes, the ground heaves up, subsides, re-heaves. "Moles," you tell yourself, "digging for grubs!" And you barely breathe. Which is just as well. For a little skunk ambles across the path, looking bemused in the moony air; and then there's something a bit up the road, and three deer silverishly streak for the river. And it's all as if made most perfectly for a gift: the cold white blaze, the silence, the chill.

For that's the best about meeting an ignorance. No sooner do you move out into the thing than you find yourself involved in only heaven knows what. It can start with moles; but it goes on simply anywhere. The main thing being, of course, to start.

* * *

And even this matter of self-exposure—really it can be quite a windfall for others. For once they've got over the initial shock of discovering that you don't know—well, that a milkpail is always rinsed out *first* with cold water and *afterwards* scalded, they begin perkily to take note of the possibilities of the occasion. For if there's one single thing that can, without fail, make anybody anywhere happy as a lark it's the opportunity to remedy the ignorance of another. And so, in the most truthful manner of speaking, you can become a veritable boon to the informed. Providing, as it were, the instrument for their score: the hearth for their flame.

And because one of the peculiar nicenesses of life is the fact that somehow no two people ever manage to have precisely identical ignorances, there's always a further consequence to the thing. For to enter somebody else's world is to receive him inevitably into your own. Not immediately perhaps and perhaps not wholly; but inevitably, yes. There's no escaping it. With reciprocity the very pith and principle of togetherness: the very proof of the whole.

DORIS PEEL

Together On the Wind

The snowflakes and the chickadees
Drift in together on the wind.
The black and gray and white of trees,
Of snowflakes, and of chickadees,
Seem sombre; but slight things like these
Our joys increase, our cares rescind.
The snowflakes and the chickadees
Drift in together on the wind.

DOROTHY WAUGH

A Country Riotous With Flowers

ALTHOUGH FLORES is nominally the Isle of Flowers, there is not another island of the Azorean group but is equally entitled to the same appellation. The entire country is in itself a spacious flower garden. From the margin of the sea, where the chickweed, thyme, shabby ragwort, sorrels, and mosses are sprinkled by the salt spray, to the loftiest mountains with their wealth of ferns, caladiums, broom, and bamboo—all is rank flowering vegetation. Change of seasons these wild children of nature scarcely know. Summer and winter alike, myriads of blossoms embroider every wild hill, valley, and pasture, and even encroach upon cultivated domains. In the country the very earth exhales the odor of blossoms crushed beneath the feet of the careless pedestrian, and countless acres of ploughed lands are blue with flowering lupine and flax. . . .

Hydrangeas and bouvardias overhang the road banks in enormous brilliant masses, and the lithospermum is common as the idleness of the people. Rural lanes are lined with gray lichen, while on pasture lands, in coppice, and on hedge banks, the white and yellow blossoms of the saxifrage mingle with rare ferns, box, elder, and scarlet fuchsias. The fuchsias—"tears of Venus," they are called—are particularly abundant, growing in great hedges, with large drooping sprays of delicate scarlet flowers lighting the landscape with more than a Turner's beatitude of color. Geraniums and wild roses in endless variety clamber like grapevines over the old walls, covering them with a glory of blossoms. . . .

Even more fascinating than the open fields, the forest glens, and the mountain sides, are the numerous public and private gardens in the environs of the cities. The native flora is not extensive in variety or particularly remarkable, save in its profusion; but the climate seems peculiarly favorable to the out-door growth of foreign plants. Nothing that the art of man can devise has been neglected in bringing these gardens to their present perfection, and all natural circumstances—the rich nourishing volcanic soil, the equable temperature, and the almost tropical moisture of the air—combine to stimulate a rare luxuriance in vegetable life.
—From "Among the Azores," by LYMAN H. WEEKS (1882).

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In Campden Square

"Yes, Turner often painted there,"
The stranger said in Campden Square.

No houses then obscured the view
From Campden Hill, the artist knew.

No street this, but a leafy lane,
With hedgerows glistening after rain.

On evenings offering peace and rest,
He watched the great sun going west,

Through roseate, orange-tinted skies,
Of softly veiled veridian dyes.

Bequeathed to us, by beauty's law,
Each afterglow that Turner saw.

"Yes, Turner often painted there,"
The stranger said in Campden Square.

VERE BAILLIEU

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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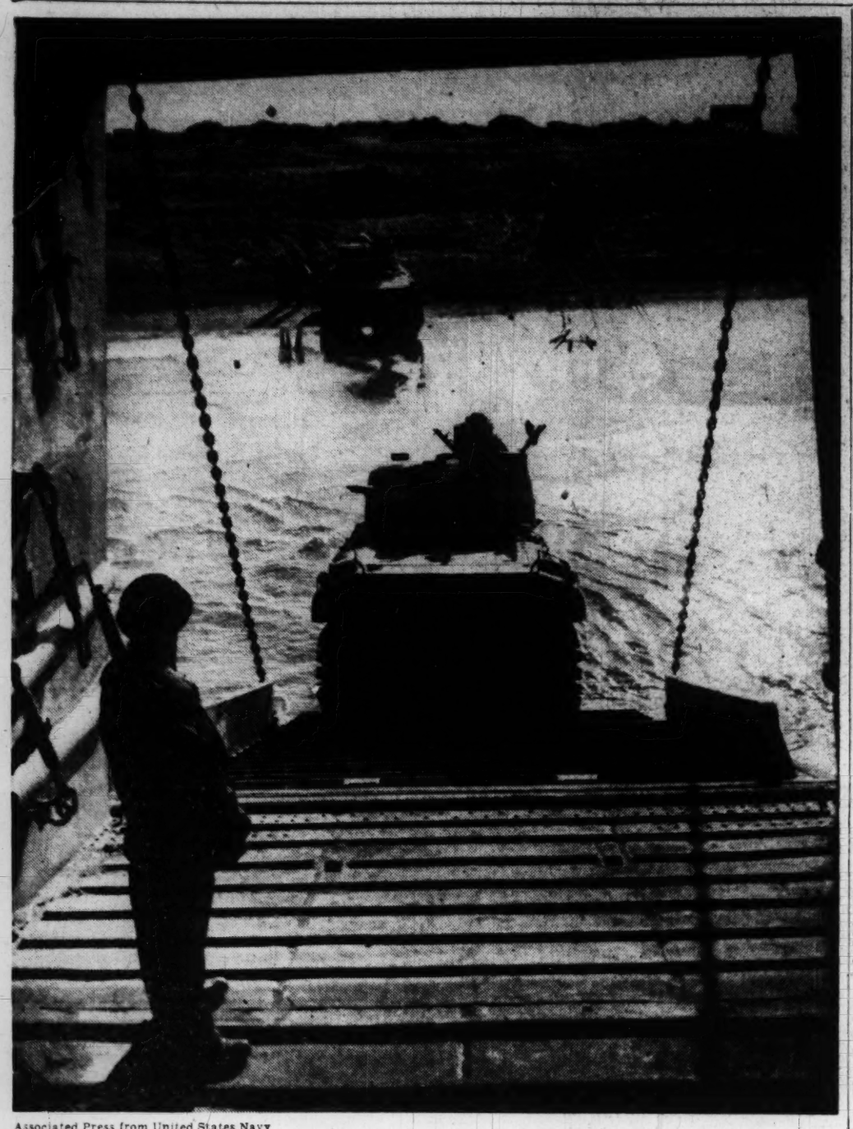
Who's Who and Where: Allied Military Leaders and Their War Zones



Associated Press from United States Navy

Tanks Head for Shore From Landing Ship

Medium tanks trundle down the ramp and ashore from a LST (landing ship for tanks) at maneuvers held at the Amphibious Training Base, Camp Bradford, Va.

Leese New Commander Of British Eighth Army

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 5 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese is the new Commander of the British Eighth Army fighting in Italy, succeeding Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, it was disclosed today. General Leese is already in the field. General Leese is a tank expert. He led an Eighth Army Corps in the African campaign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Here is an up-to-date list of American and Allied commanders in the various war zones and United States defense areas:

Combined Chiefs of Staff, Washington:

For the United States—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General Army Air Forces, and Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President.

For Great Britain: Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Lieut. Gen. G. N. MacReady, and Air Marshal Sir William L. Welsh.

Allied Commanders for European-African Theater—Western:

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander.

Air Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, Commander in Chief, Tactical Air Force for British Theater.

Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander U. S. Strategic Air Force.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander British Ground Forces.

(American ground forces commander to be announced.)

Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Commander U. S. 8th Air Force.

Sir Bertram Ramsay, Naval Commander in Chief.

Mediterranean:

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander in Chief.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in Italy.

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Deputy Commander in Chief and Commander of American Forces.

Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Allied Air Commander.

Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, Commander of Fifth Army.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Commander of Seventh Army.

Lieut. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, Commander of the U. S. 12th Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Nathan Twining, Commander of U. S. 15th Air Force.

Middle East:

Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, Commander in Chief.

Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, Commander 9th Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Persian Gulf Service Command.

Caribbean Area:

Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Commanding General.

Maj. Gen. H. R. Harmon, Commander 6th Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, Governor of Panama Canal Zone.

Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd, Commander Antilles Department.

Newfoundland:

Maj. Gen. John B. Brooks, Commanding General.

Bermuda:

Brig. Gen. Alden G. Strong, Commanding Officer U. S. Army Air Forces and Base Commander.

Southeast Asia:

Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Commander U. S. Armies in Burma, India and China.

Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Deputy Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. George C. Stratemeyer, Commander of Theater Air Forces.

Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, Commander 14th Air Force (China).

Big. Gen. Howard Davidson, Commander of 10th Air Force (India).

Southwest Pacific:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief.

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of Allied Forces.

Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, Commander Allied Air Forces.

Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, Commander 5th Air Force.

Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, Commander U. S. Sixth Army.

Maj. Gen. Richard A. Sutherland, Chief of Staff.

South Pacific:

Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, Commanding General of Army Forces.

Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, Commander of Ground Forces.

Central Pacific:

Lieut. Gen. R. C. Richardson, Commanding General.

Maj. Gen. Willis C. Hale, Commander 7th Air Force.

Alaska:

Lieut. Gen. Simon Buckner, Commanding General.

Brig. Gen. Frank L. Whittaker, Deputy Commander.

Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, Commander of 11th Air Force.

Col. E. D. Post, Chief of Staff.

United States:

Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, Commanding General Eastern Defense Command.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, Commander of Third Army and Southern Defense.

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander of Western Defense.

Lieut. Gen. William Hood Simpson, Commander Fourth Army.

United States Navy:

Admiral King, Commander in Chief and Chief of Naval Operations.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander South Pacific Area.

Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, Commander North Pacific and Northwestern Sea Frontier.

Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, Commander Naval Forces, Southwest Pacific.

Vice-Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, Commander Central Pacific Force.

Vice-Admiral John H. Towers, Commanding Air Force, Pacific Fleet.

Vice-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, Commander Air Force, South Pacific.

Vice-Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, Commander Submarines, Pacific.

Vice-Admiral William L. Calhoun, Commander Service Force, Pacific Fleet.

Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade, Commander Western Sea Frontier.

Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier.

Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander U. S. Naval Forces in Europe.

Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, Commander South Atlantic Force.

Vice-Admiral Patrick N. L. Bellinger, Commander Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Freeland A. Daubin, Commander Submarines, Atlantic.

Vice-Admiral Alexander Sharp, Commander Service Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, Commander Eastern Sea Frontier.

Vice-Admiral Arthur B. Cook, Commander Caribbean Sea Frontier.

Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, Commander U. S. Naval Forces, Northwest African Area.

Associated Press from United States Navy

United States Fighting Men Embark on West Coast

Carrying their rifles, packs, and pith helmets, American seamen to man the rapidly expanding United States Navy in the Pacific file aboard a ship at a West Coast port to embark for battle.

Mosley's Release: A Social Test?

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5 — Although agitation over the release from prison of Sir Oswald Mosley, Britain's former Blackshirt Fascist leader is no longer acute, the underlying issues which it raised are still very much in the foreground.

The outcome of the parliamentary debate over Sir Oswald's release was clear: It was the overwhelming justification of the action of the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, in releasing Sir Oswald and his wife, first for reasons of health, and, second, on the grounds that Sir Oswald no longer constituted a potential menace to the country's security.

On the parliamentary plane the consensus was that Mr. Morrison had blundered in the manner of letting Sir Oswald go without a sufficiently full explanation of his move when it was first announced; but M. P.'s on the whole have backed his action.

More particularly a large majority in Parliament backed up strongly Mr. Morrison's refusal to give way to protests against Sir Oswald's release, and to the demand of petitions that he be reimprisoned. It is here that the issue becomes at once more complicated and more important. For the release raised not one, but two interwoven issues in Britain.

Battle of Left and Right

The first was the fact that Sir Oswald was regarded not only in England but outside it as the former leader and as symbol of the British brand of Fascism or Nazism; and it is safe to say that a vast majority of the people of Britain of all classes at first regretted and even resented Sir Oswald's release on this score.

The second issue raised by the release is more complex. It is bound up with the battle of the Left and Right of labor and conservative, of the rich and poor in Britain—in other words, with the class struggle.

It is significant that nearly all if not all organized protests against Sir Oswald's release came from the Left and indeed from what might be narrowed down still more to the industrial Left.

This controversy soon developed—not exactly along party lines because many Labor Party members supported Mr. Morrison who is one of the leading figures in the British Labor Party—but along class lines which too easily lend themselves to oversimplification into "Fascist" and "anti-Fascist."

The question arises therefore: Does the incident of Sir Oswald's release disclose any considerable pro-Fascist strength in Britain? As far as the present is concerned, and certainly for the duration of the war, this question can be answered with an emphatic no.

It is necessary to remember that the habeas corpus tradition is one of the strongest in British legal and parliamentary history, and it is an interesting ironical point that most of those who approved the freeing of Sir Oswald did so in defense of personal and political liberties which Sir Oswald himself was accused of wanting to take away if he had the chance.

How About Future?

But what about the postwar prospect? In some quarters abroad there is apparently a genuine apprehension lest pro-Fascist tendencies reappear in Britain when the war is over.

It is less easy to give a clear-cut categorical answer on this point. Certain acts emerge plainly, however.

First of all the 4½ years of total war have proved irrefutably that on the whole there is no stronger or more genuine democracy in the world today than that of Great Britain. Fascism essentially implies a replacing of a genuinely representative parliamentary government by a party totalitarian system. There is no sign of this in Britain.

On the contrary Parliament's prestige has never been higher, although it is true that the need for new elections is keenly felt.

Second, sympathy with Soviet Russia on the one hand and at the same time with what in America would be deemed a dangerous measure of state socialism on the other has never been so marked in Britain as it is today.

Even among conservative classes there is today a remarkable readiness to accept far-reaching measure of social reform, social security, and state control of industry and commerce.

Third, there is a growing amount of agreement between the parties of the Left and Right in Britain that the most essential point of postwar reconstruction will be the maintenance of full employment. If these present good intentions are carried out, then the principal cause of class discontent—economic insecurity—which gave Sir Oswald most of his followers during the thirties will be minimized if not eliminated.

Way to Peace Adjustment

On the other hand there are certain potentially serious factors. Perhaps the most important one is not peculiar to Great Britain: It is the difficulty of making the readjustment from war to peace and particularly of reabsorbing the millions now in defense forces back into civilian employment.

The second potential problem is external. It is the question of Soviet Russia. After the Teheran conference of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt, and Premier Stalin, all is harmonious in Anglo-Russian relations.

Nevertheless it cannot be denied that there are grave questions in back of the thought of a great many British people: What about the Soviet Communist system? Will Russia after the war continue to be a secret police state as it was before the war, or will it progressively liberalize its regime? Will it be content to remain within its own borders or will its dominant influence in Eastern and Central Europe raise grave international problems?

If the answer to these questions turns out to be favorable, then there is little or no cause for concern. But if the answer to even two or three of them is in the negative, then there is no use of ignoring the probability that the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist current will develop in Britain and may even become very powerful.

Villagers Protest Mosley's Presence

By the Associated Press

Shipton-Under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire

A petition demanding removal of Sir Oswald Mosley, former head of British Fascists, and his return to prison has been signed by 120 residents of this Cotswold village with a pre-war population of 639.

"We don't want him here," said the petition, addressed to Prime Minister Churchill and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison. Similar petitions are being circulated in neighboring towns.

Zigzag Maneuvers

Associated Press

Assault Boats Dart Back and Forth in Tactic Practice

In a serpentine zigzag, assault boats race to pick up troops before landing on a beach at Camp Bradford, Va., for maneuvers of amphibious troops.

Head Start in Flying Is Given California School 'Nestlings'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California

World map for an air age is being drawn, literally as well as figuratively, for thousands of Southern California public school youngsters all the way from the first grade up. Teachers are carrying out a program which is being duplicated practically all over the nation, but United Air Lines says that they are doing an outstandingly earnest job of it in this region.

No area has invested more than Southern California, certainly, in wartime aircraft building. No area stands to gain more from having its youth grow up fully air-conscious.

Young "Carl Curious," who at the sophisticated age of nine years poses problems in aerodynamics for his teacher who scarcely knows the difference between a left-wing aileron and a vertical stabilizer, is more responsible than anyone else for aviation education in Southern California's public schools. His questions have made it imperative. And now that teen-agers have gone to work in the aircraft factories, it has become entirely evident that vocational training which leaves out the aviation industry has about as much justification as attempts to measure air miles without consulting equidistant azimuthal projection maps!

Girls Also Air-Minded

Forrest P. Barrett, in charge of United Air Lines' School and College Department in Los Angeles, says it was not only the Carls but also the Mary Janes whose frequent requests for literature on aviation turned the company to develop a program for help to the schools. Now United has field representatives in New York, Chicago, Seattle, and San Francisco, as well as here, devoting their entire time to aviation educational activities.

So far as the public schools are concerned, United is working with Boards of Education as well as with individual teachers by making available in large quantity, at only token cost, carefully worked out pictorial and text material for classroom use. The material is assembled for suitability in elementary and high school classrooms.

When the program got under way not many months ago, W. A. Patterson, President of United Air Lines, said:

"The formation of the school and college department is a direct outgrowth of a five-year survey made by United on how it could serve best the aviation education needs of the public.

Quickest Way to Results

"We early discovered that the most efficient and far-reaching results came from giving assistance to teachers, and the functions of the Department are drawn up on that basis. Colorful and accurate source material was needed badly, and the fast and continuous progress of aviation made clear that up-to-the-minute information had to come from the industry itself."

Scholarships in aviation at 17 colleges and universities throughout the United States have also been offered by United Air Lines, seven of which have been awarded at the University of California at Los Angeles and seven at he University of Southern California. Here again the intent has been to reach educators of youth through granting the scholarships to administrators and teachers of elementary and high schools and to students taking pre-teaching courses.

Preparing youth for an air age, this program sums up to mean, is much more than patronizing air lines merely or knowing something about the use of war aircraft. The Air Transport Association of America says it means having a public mentally prepared to support expanding commercial use of aircraft.

Citizenry Must Lead Way

It involves a citizenry sufficiently enthused to authorize municipal governments in providing adequate airport facilities, for instance—a step Los Angeles people notably will doubtless be called upon to take before many years.

Preparing youth for an air age—and United's program is frankly geared to this aim—means giving youth a vision of career opportunities ahead.

United calls attention to such statistical information as the Air Transport Association has published. In the field of commercial air travel, for instance, it needs to be known that for planes carrying 21 passengers, two pilots and one stewardess are required. But on the ground, for that same plane and those same passengers, 54 people are needed to make the flying hours possible.

American airlines carried passengers upward of 1,450,000,000 miles in 1941, the Civil Aeronautics Administration says. For the West outstandingly, this is portentous. And the "what makes the wings stay up" of it, United Air Lines finds, is proving of almost unbelievable interest to youth.

Record by Wasps For Safety in Flying

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 5

A new safety record in military flying has been set by the Wasps, the civilian women pilots with the Army Air Forces who recently rounded out their first year of activity.

They flew the equivalent of 3,000,000 miles for each fatal accident, the War Department disclosed yesterday. Their present rate is .05 fatal accidents for each 1,000 hours of flying while the over-all fatality rate in the United States for the air forces is .07.

Allies Not Very Far in War, OWI Discloses in Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The Office of War Information issued some war information today.

It gave the nation the best, frankest answer obtainable from the Army, the Navy, and the Air Forces to the question: "How far has our side gone toward winning this war?"

The answer was: "Not very far."

To explain its answer the OWI cited the following main facts, together with a mass of revealing detail on the military power and military assets which still reside with the Axis:

The United Nations have thus far liberated not more than a fifth of the territory held by Germany a year ago and approximately a twentieth of the territory held by Japan on the same date.

There is little evidence that the German home front is cracking.

German war production is still high despite Allied bombings.

The German Army is still powerful and resourceful and its morale is high.

Despite the islands recovered from the Japanese, and the ships and planes sunk, the United Nations are still 3,000 miles from Tokyo and a long way to victory.

All in all this OWI report constitutes one of the more candid and informative analyses of the size of the problem ahead which has come from the American Government.

The report on the European theater of the war confirms in detail the facts and judgments offered by Joseph Harsch on his estimate of Germany's fighting strength published in The Christian Science Monitor today. These facts, therefore, do not need repeating.

The appraisal of the Japanese position is equally revealing and draws the following data from the most informed sources in the War and Navy Departments:

"It has been said (not by military or naval experts) that once Germany has been disposed of, the conquest of Japan will be relatively quick and easy.

Japan's Vast Empire

"Geography, logistics, and the nature of the Japanese soldiers do not support such an opinion.

"The Japan we face today is not an island the size of California. Its seized possessions make it an empire almost the size of the United States. The land area of the Japanese Empire is a little under 3,000,000 square miles. Japans' sea and land area extends from the Kuriles on the north to Timor on the south, from mid-Pacific on the east, to India on the west—an area roughly 4,000 miles long and 4,000 miles wide.

"This vast area is protected by a chain of fortified islands, all of which have interior supply lines to the Empire's industrial center, Japan itself. It is about 3,000 miles from Japan's industrial centers, where its war weapons are made, to its farthest fighting front, where those weapons are used. Our men and supplies, on the other hand, must travel about 9,000 miles if they are sent by way of the Pacific and even farther if they go by way of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

"Not only are these islands well fortified—as, witness, Tarawa—but many of them afford excellent air and sea bases for Japanese planes and ships. On the other hand, we have now only one first-class sea base in the Pacific and it is at Honolulu.

"Military reports tell us that the Japanese Army now consists of 60 divisions which could be increased by 20 divisions during the next two years if Japan became hard-pressed. The Japanese still have some 2,000,000 men who haven't been called to the colors because they haven't been needed; in addition, they have an additional 1,500,000 between the ages of 17 and 20 not yet subject to the draft.

Supplies for Long War

"The morale of the Japanese soldier and his ability as a ruthless fighter are only too well known. He is a fanatic who fights to the last; and then kills himself rather than surrender. While he is no superman, his desperate courage and aggressiveness are unquestioned."

As to Japan's industrial resources, the OWI reports that the Army estimates that Japan has sufficient supplies of all but a few commodities to wage a long war. It estimates that Japan has accumulated a two to three-year supply of such strategic materials as manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, mercury, tin, chrome and rubber; that it has a three-year supply of high octane gasoline and a year and a half's supply of lubricating oils.

Concentrating on war industries, thereby reducing production of civilian goods to barest necessities, has enabled the Japanese to expand their production of ships, iron and steel, light metals, and aircraft. New plants are being built in areas difficult to bomb.

Japan has no manpower shortage, the OWI states. Its own population is 75,000,000 Japanese. In addition, it has 400,000,000 slave laborers to call on—in the conquered areas of China, Manchuria, Formosa, the Philippines, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies.

One of the big advantages the Allies hold over the Japanese is the ability to produce guns, ships, planes, and tanks. Allied production capacity is several times greater than theirs.

Japan's weakest spot is its ships, and the Allies have already inflicted considerable damage there. The Allies have sunk approximately 1,500 of its ships, about two thirds of them merchant ships and the remainder naval craft.

On the subject of the food situation in Germany—often regarded as a key to home front morale—the OWI says the outlook is much better than it was in the last war, according to Army reports. The German worker in heavy industry, along with the soldier, is better fed than he was at the outbreak of the war in 1939. There has been a slight decline in the diet of other civilians, but not enough to harm their health. Meat and fat rations, while decreased, are higher than they were in 1918. Bread, flour, and cereal rations are 82 ounces, compared with 40 ounces in 1918. The 1943 harvest was the highest since the start of the war and compares favorably with the pre-war average.

Dominating Europe, Germany controls a population of some 325,000,000 persons and draws upon practically all of Europe's industries and economic resources. That explains how it is able to maintain an army of more than 300 divisions, but 35,000,000 persons in war industries (compared with 23,000,000 in 1939), and continue agricultural production at her prewar level.

There is another reason why the present situation is not comparable to that of 1918 when the home front cracked—the Nazi Party. Hitler's Gestapo, the SS and other Nazi police and spy organizations can be counted on to keep the home front in line as long as possible, because they know that when Hitler falls they go down with him.

American military leaders, while they would welcome a crumbling of the home front, aren't counting on it. They believe that this time it will take military might to bring the Germans to their knees, and they propose to furnish whatever it takes.

G. O. P. Faces Full Exposure Of Inner Threat to Party

Continued from Page 1

throughout the country and thus take the issue out of the smoking room and put it in the living room.

It seems apparent that the purpose which Governor Wills has in mind is to bring into the open, for view and criticism, the back-stage candidate-manipulating which looks to him and others like a plan to thwart a free choice of the nominee at the National Convention.

With this purpose in mind, those who know Governor Wills are safely assuming that he is not going to bring this disturbing issue a little out into the open, but plainly and bluntly out into the open; that he is not going to hint at his views but is going to spell them out in terms which will be more candid than subtle.

The political impact of Governor Wills' speech cannot be fully calculated in advance, but since he has let it be known that he is going to bring from under cover one of the burning inner-party controversies, there is no doubt that in order to do so he will:

1. Prick the bubble of what he considers the rosy Republican dream that the G. O. P. can win with any old candidate on any old platform in 1944.

2. Put the spotlight on the ganging-up methods which, in the Governor's view are already being put into motion to impose a smoke-filled room choice on a pre-arranged convention.

3. Name the names of the G. O. P. politicians who are alleged to be the principal manipulators of this scheme.

Governors Hold Balance of Power

4. Stress the potential political power which the 26 Republican Governors throughout the country are capable of exercising, with the clear implication that they will constitute a practically united bloc against advance jockeying of delegate strength to rig the convention either for or against a particular candidate.

5. Offer the country and the party a particularly outspoken analysis of the available Republican presidential timber.

Governor Wills has not disclosed how fully he will declare his own support of a particular candidate at this time, although he is not one to be vague. However, everyone familiar with politics recognizes that the criticisms of party maneuvering which he is known to believe gravely endanger G. O. P. prospects in the coming campaign are similar to charges which have been made by various backers of Wendell L. Willkie.

But wherever the Vermont Governor throws his support, the oratorical bomb which he has ready for the air waves this Saturday evening is certain to cause an explosion in the ranks of Republican organization leaders.

Guffey Says Roosevelt To Win Re-election

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5 (AP)—Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania predicts President Roosevelt not only will be a candidate for a fourth term but "will be re-elected and carry Pennsylvania."

That was the message he gave fellow Democrats last night at a dinner where he and State Chairman David L. Lawrence officially "buried the hatchet" after a six-year feud.

Denver Papers—Old Style

Unusual Newspaper Collection Shown

Dr. Malcom Wyer, Denver's librarian, holds a Denver Republican special edition celebrating the Festival of Mountain and Plain.

Fantastic Displays Featured Denver Papers in Old Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—So unusual and attractive to the public is the Denver Public Library's collection of pioneer Colorado newspapers that it has been allowed to remain on view as a semipermanent exhibit, after originally going up only for Newspaper Week.

Every boom mining camp had to have its newspaper or newspapers, of course, and they blossomed and faded with a celerity unknown in more staid regions.

Perhaps the most famous of the exhibits, side by side, are the Cherry Creek Pioneer of April 23, 1859, and the Rocky Mountain News of the same date, a newspaper still going strong after nearly 85 years.

The Pioneer issued only Vol. 1, No. 1. William N. Byers' Rocky Mountain News beat it to the street by 20 minutes. Newspapermen were sensitive to scoops even as now, and the chagrined Pioneer editor sold out to Mr. Byers.

First Copy Endorsed

The library's copy of the first News is a real item—it was endorsed in Mr. Byers' handwriting, now faded, and in a big line of block type that hasn't faded. "This is the first newspaper off the press in the Pikes Peak country." The dateline is "Cherry Creek, Kansas Territory."

Names of old papers are perhaps their outstanding characteristic. Try these on your tongue, and imagine the relish with which the pioneer editors evolved them: The Great West, the Queen Bee, the Empire True Fissure, the Fairplay Flume, the Pine Cone (published at Ape, Colo., in 1907), the Daily Avalanche (of Glenwood Springs), the Steamboat Pilot (still going strong at Steamboat Springs), the Western Slope, the Eagle River Shaft, the Silver Cliff Rustler, the Montezuma Prospector, and the Solid Muldoon.

In another and later era, the rage for special editions, blanket-size and covered with durable paper fantastically printed in colors, was predominant. Many of these were issued to commemorate the Festival of Mountain and Plain, which was an annual Denver event from about 1890 to 1912.

Papers Fascinating

On the whole, though, the older papers are more fascinating. They were as reckless and picturesque of language in printers' ink as their readers were in speech. Many old-day quips are unprintable nowadays, and one wonders that they were ever printable. Past master of the salty tongue of the region was "Dave" Day's Solid Muldoon, printed at Ouray beginning in 1878. Mr. Day kept the whole region in mingled rage and delight. The Queen Bee, mentioned above, was his bête noire. It was edited by a woman, and the rugged Civil War veteran had no use for women in journalism.

Mr. Day's most famous printable quip, however, was extempore. Congressman Jim Belford was making a long speech, and toward its end Mr. Day, in the audience on the street below the speaker's stand, ostentatiously yawned and lay down.

Belford hesitated and said perhaps he'd better stop, whereat Mr. Day called back:

"Oh, never mind, Jim, we can lie down here as long as you can lie up there."

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Roosevelt Reopens Rail Wage Case

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—President Roosevelt today reconvened the Special Emergency Board to consider overtime pay demands of the 15 non-operating railway unions.

The President had attempted to get the unions' permission to arbitrate the matter himself, but the leaders would only consent under conditions which the carriers would not accept.

Thus the new action is taken to break the wage dispute deadlock between carriers and workers, a dispute which, along with a similar controversy between the five operating unions and the roads brought a strike threat that led to Government seizure of the carriers last week.

In a formal explanation, containing a new Roosevelt directive, the White House reviewed the situation.

The nonoperating employees first refused to accept the sliding scale increases recommended by the Special Emergency Board under Judge Elwyn R. Shaw, and approved by Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson.

Unsettled Wage Claims

On Dec. 27, however, the workers informed the President they had withdrawn objections to the Board's recommendations, but presented additional claims with respect to payments for overtime.

Now the Special Board has reconvened to consider all the unsettled wage claims, and is requested to make a report within 30 days.

"Their recommendations will become effective 15 days after their report is filed," the White House explanation states, "unless and except to the extent that the Economic Stabilization Director otherwise directs."

Meanwhile the controversy continued here today over the charge, attributed to Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, that injury had been done to the Allied military cause by the use of the rail seizure by the Nazis for propaganda purposes in satellite countries.

Answering the charge, William Green, A. F. of L. President, denied that there had ever been "the faintest possibility of an actual walkout on the nation's railroads" despite the formal strike threat.

Leaders of two railroad brotherhoods challenged the Green statement yesterday however. David B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers, and Harry F. Fraser, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, were quoted as declaring that only the seizure of the railroads averted a nationwide strike.

Study of Penalties

Some Congressmen were studying stronger strike penalties today, while others added their voices to the controversy engendered by the anonymous comments, which never have been recorded officially and which have reached the public at only second- or third-hand.

As one statistical island in a sea of hypothesis, figures were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics here indicating that strikes played a relatively small part in retarding actual output in 1943 in relation to the man-hours worked.

For the whole of 1942, time lost from strikes was about 5-100ths of 1 per cent of total time worked.

Computation for the whole of 1943 indicates time lost from strikes was about 15-100ths of 1 per cent of total man hours worked.

The latest figure is about three times the former, but is still less than 1 per cent of the total time worked.

The increase is due almost wholly to coal strikes in 1943 led by John L. Lewis.

MacArthur Article Lauds Labor's Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 5

Another angle to the controversy over the charge that strikes were being used for propaganda purposes by the Nazis came in the form of an announcement by the American Federationist, official magazine of the A. F. of L., which said its next issue will feature a statement by Gen. Douglas MacArthur reading:

"Labor never has failed the Army or the nation. May God bless you all for your splendid patriotism."

Since it must have taken some time to get such a statement, it undoubtedly was made before the present controversy developed. The Federationist declined to answer inquiries as to when it was made.

Chicago to Raise Conventions Fund

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Plans were announced here by Chicago business leaders to raise up to $150,000 in a bid to bring both the Democratic and Republican conventions to Chicago in 1944.

Silas H. Strawn, a leader of a citizens' committee being formed to arrange for the conventions, said he believed expenses for each meeting would not exceed $75,000, if both are held here. He said he was confident such a sum could be raised.

In Washington, H. F. McCarthy, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation's division of traffic movement, reiterated a proposal that both parties meet in Chicago. He said the City was centrally located and was served by three times as many sleeping cars as any other Midwest city.

The Republican National Committee will select a convention site when it meets here Jan. 10-11. The Democrats haven't announced when their selection will be made.

Eight Men Arrested In Fraudulent Ad Case

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Eight men were arrested yesterday on charges by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan that they mulcted industrial and business firms of $250,000 in recent months by selling space for patriotic advertisements in a nonexistent union newspaper.

The firms bought space at the rate of $625 a page in the belief that their advertisements would give prominence to campaigns for War Bond sales, blood donations and waste paper and fat salvage, the District Attorney said.

Actually, he added, the newspaper had no circulation except a few sample copies sent to advertisers.

May Says Labor Leaders Can Check Strike Results

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Chairman Andrew May (D) of Kentucky, of the House Military Committee, told reporters yesterday that Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, "will be delighted to furnish any labor leader free transportation to the European battle fronts for first hand information and verification of the result of strikes on our own fighting forces."

Mr. May announced that the committee did not propose to question General Marshall or anyone else concerning a recent statement by a high official, that threats of steel and railroad strikes had delayed victory over Germany.

All the Comforts of Home

Seaboard Railway's Experimental Seats
Tried out on the Silver Meteor, streamliner from New York to Florida, the new seats are designed to give a maximum of comfort.

Cozy Comfort for Travelers Goal of Experimental Seats

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A new comfort in coach seating accommodations is being tried out by the Seaboard Railway on its streamliner the Silver Meteor, operating between New York and Miami. Four experimental seats with footrests were installed for tests and travelers' reactions.

Designed by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia, the new seat is patterned along the lines of the steamer chair, but is actually even more utilitarian. The center armrest has been doubled in width as contrasted with the standard dividing armrest, which is usually half the width of the outside armrest, despite the fact that two passengers have to use it.

The footrest, in one position, is similar to a hassock. When swung on its pivot against the seat occupied by the passenger, it supports the feet and legs and enables the traveler to enjoy complete relaxation. It also enables the traveler to sleep on his side or "curl up" in the seat and still have support for the knees and legs.

New Service Forecast

A forecast of the new level of railroad service that will be possible after the war as the result of further application of the Diesel locomotive is contained in a new record for freight train performance announced recently by the Boston & Maine. A regularly scheduled Boston & Maine freight train with a 5,400-horsepower General Motors Diesel locomotive was run non-stop from Boston to Mechanicville, N. Y., a distance of 189 miles, in six hours and 25 minutes. The regular time on this run for this train with the motive power which Diesel displaces is 10 hours. The record-breaking run was made with 125 cars, totaling 3,839 actual tons.

Senators Hit Tax-Bill Changes

Continued from Page 1

poses five changes in the law approved by the majority:

1. They charge that exemption of "standard commercial articles" from war contract renegotiation would permit excessive profits free of taxes of $250,000,000 on Navy and Maritime shipbuilding programs alone.

2. They charge that the amendment redefining "subcontract" and exempting from renegotiation subcontracted products not physically incorporated in war items used by soldiers and sailors would force the Government to turn back $500,000,000 to war subcontractors.

3. They complain that a "mysterious provision" exempting retroactively prices and profits on any article furnished in obedience to a WPB directive and under an OPA ceiling would prevent renegotiation for all production except combat weapons.

4. They object to the amendment permitting appeal to the Court of Claims of all renegotiation cases as inviting litigation by reopening for appeal cases closed by mutual agreement.

5. They believe that another amendment provides for a mare's nest of suppositions: probably net income after taxes, hypothetical future losses, potential reconversion expenses, etc.

There are numerous reasons why it was not possible to know the cost of producing war materials when contracts were originally drawn up. Some firms were asked to make products they they never made before; others were asked to step up production tremendously.

There often was no cost experience to go on in drawing up contracts; also there was no accurate knowledge as to what savings could be had through large-scale production. Production costs were also cut by such various factors as patriotic incentive, increased skill, labor-management co-operation, etc.

For example, bombers—air frames only—which cost the Government $235,000 each in 1942, now cost $160,000; fighter plane frames have been cut in cost from $84,000 to $72,000 each; airplane engines from $15,900 to $8,000; 50-caliber machine guns from $953 to $300 each.

Some opponents of renegotiation criticize the indefiniteness of the term "excessive." They claim that with the definition of "excessive" left almost entirely to the officials handling renegotiation discriminatory treatment is possible. To this, defendants of renegotiation say that the alternative, a definite profit limitation by law, say, of 6 or 7 per cent on any war contract before taxes would be most strenuously opposed by those very ones who now complain of "indefiniteness."

"The renegotiation statute has provided an effective means of limiting war profiteering," the minority report released by Senator Walsh said. "Under it, war contractors have been allowed liberal profits on their war business, but inordinate profits have been eliminated. . . . Through its operation, the soldiers and the public have been given a measure of assurance that no group would make exorbitant profits during the war from munitions and war supplies."

It was recalled here that after World War I it was estimated that 23,000 additional persons became millionaires. Due to public disapproval of war profits more than 170 bills have been introduced in Congress in the last 25 years aimed to eliminate war profits. Psychologically, it is generally agreed it is wiser to curb profits through contract renegotiation than allow them to become the target of postwar witchhunts and recrimination.

James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, recently said that if the private enterprise system was to be preserved, the profits must be taken out of war. The Senate Finance Committee minority report sets that as its goal.

Single Reconstruction Head Is Urged for Postwar Era

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—A sweeping 10-point program for shifting the nation's industrial machinery from war to civilian production under the direction of a "reconversion chief" was advanced today by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California.

1. Immediate appointment of a single administrator to co-ordinate federal, state, local and civilian agencies.

2. Creation of a central "Board of Directors" composed of three members of the House, three of the Senate, and a representative each from agriculture, labor and industry. This board would supervise the administrator's activities.

3. An advisory council appointed by the Governors of the 48 States to balance sectional needs and to furnish the central agency with information on possible channels for relieving unemployment.

4. Appropriation of sufficient funds to retain a staff of skilled technical experts to chart the steps necessary for conversion to peacetime production as war needs slacken.

5. Formation of a congressional committee to draft any necessary reconversion legislation.

6. Institution of immediate surveys by local communities and by the States to determine their own employment potentialities and postwar labor prospects.

7. Creation of a new agency—similar to the small war plants corporation—to aid little industries in reconversion.

8. Use of local draft boards as community employment centers for returning soldiers.

9. A long range study of new products, new materials and new inventions in the "back-to-work" program.

10. Determination of what disposition should be made of government owned industries—which ones should be scrapped, which ones sold to private interests, which ones retained or leased.

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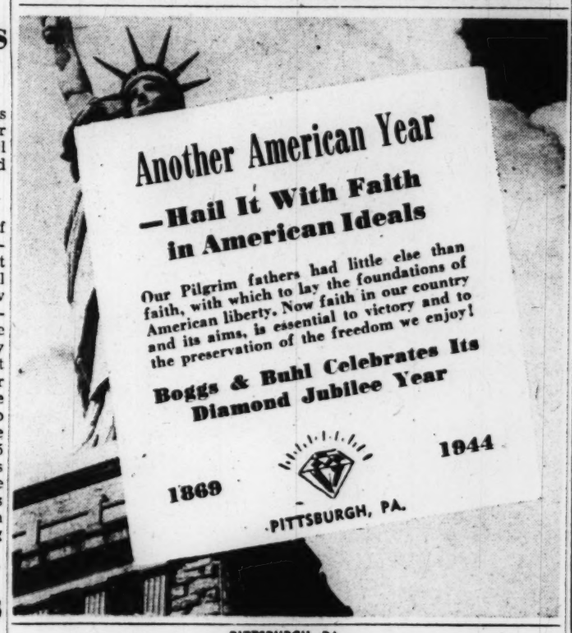
Another American Year
—Hail It With Faith in American Ideals
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Every Office, Store and Factory in this City Should Have

A WASTE PAPER SPOTTER—
SAVE A BUNDLE A WEEK
SAVE SOME BOY'S LIFE

APPOINT YOURS NOW!

Tons of precious waste paper are being thrown away or burned here every week . . . just when that paper is needed most.

Right now 25 war plants are closed . . . 100 more are on short shifts . . . because they can't get enough waste paper to make essential Army and Navy equipment.

Here's a challenge thrown right at every local business man, store-keeper and shop superintendent!

Tell your employees that waste paper is literally guns, powder and bullets! Tell them that it takes 25 tons of paper for blueprints to build a battleship.

Paper for ration boxes . . . parachutes . . . bomb rings . . . plane parts . . . helmet linings, etc.

Paper to make or wrap every one of the 700,000 items now flowing to our men in action. Waste paper is a universal raw material of this war!

And remember! Just *telling* them isn't enough. Appoint somebody to *do the job* . . . to see to it *personally* that not a scrap of waste paper is thrown away or burned!

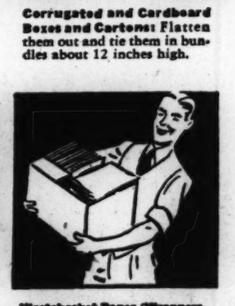
Give that person authority to clean out old files . . . to empty store-rooms . . . to round up those tons of dead records that are never referred to.

Get set on a regular paper-saving plan. Then stick to it . . . and we'll open those closed war plants . . . and set our boys marching back a lot sooner . . . victorious!

Newspapers: Fold them flat (the way the paper boy sells them) and tie them in bundles about 12 inches high.

Corrugated and Cardboard Boxes and Cartons: Flatten them out and tie them in bundles about 12 inches high.

Magazines and Books: Tie them in bundles about 18 inches high.



Wastebasket Paper (Wrappers, Envelopes, Etc.): Flatten and pack down in a box or bundle, so that it can be carried.

SAVE { A BUNDLE A WEEK / SOME BOY'S LIFE

United States Victory WASTE PAPER Campaign

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Wood Replaces Many Metal Devices

By Janice Griffiths
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The shortage problem on the home front would be cause for alarm were it not for our great natural resource, wood. Filling gaps in households depleted by wartime needs, and performing service in the role of new and fascinating developments, forest products have managed to reduce the shortage situation to its lowest term.

In normal times, a well-equipped kitchen utilizes an imposing list of metal and rubber appliances. Here, as in other branches of the household, the priority pinch is softened with an almost endless array of wood and plastic (wood cellulose base) articles. The housewife, finding her wood breadbox an attractive pinch-hitter for the old metal one, may anticipate the debut of complete cannister sets of wood, for the duration. Indispensable in the stepped-up economy of wartime housekeeping, the automatic fruit juicer now turns up as a wood utensil, with ceramic trappings. An ice box of pressed wood saves 139 pounds of critical material and is estimated to be 10 per cent more efficient than its parent original. Formerly rubber or metal, new dish drains use no nails whatsoever in an all wood model that is a clever arrangement of fitted pegs. There are plastic graters, too, which have earned a reputation for being easy on the hands as well as the eyes.

Forests Were Rready

The nation's forests have been able to meet an emergency that might otherwise have assumed large proportions. A scarcity exists, to be sure, but it is one of manpower and transportation rather than in the supply of wood itself. The forest products industries are working overtime to supply civilian as well as wartime necessities, but a conservation-minded industry is at the same time assuring trees for the future as well by operating forests scientifically and harvesting timber stands only when they are ready for cutting.

Of primary importance to every well-run home, cleaning accessories evidence a virtual monopoly of wood utility items. Dustpans come in wood brightly painted in attractive colors. Scrub pails are wood even to the latticed mop wringer, while a new non-priority washboard is entirely a forest product, including its smooth, beveled scrubbing surface.

Aid for Gardeners

Prospective and perennial Victory Gardeners will find wood accounting for other interesting applications in the gardening department this spring. Wood hose reels are very light in weight and easily handled, with the added advantage of being rustproof. Garden carts for toting heavy rakes and other implements about represent another item now patriotically gone wood. Wood thermos jugs, tumblers, polished wood dishes and wood-handled cutlery will again be conspicuous at outdoor barbecues this spring; a portable charcoal grill, too, has fire-resistant wood in place of the usual metal.

War or no war, the children's world continues uninterrupted on its way by virtue of wood substitutes. Weighing pans on new baby scales are wood; cribs have wood springs; combination high-chairs have wood wheels, and even baby toddlers are made of wood, including wheels, axles, swivels, and handle, in fact, everything except a small quantity of joining hardware. The toy department, too, shows practically everything made of wood, all the way from the inevitable toy trains to sleds with wood runners.

F. M. Demarest; Free Lance Photographers Guild

Wood is showing the metals a trick or two in this day of shortages. Above are shown, left to right, an automatic wood and ceramic orange juicer; a nursery unit consisting of adjustable high chair and spool-pattern standing lamp from W. & J. Sloane; and a washboard entirely of wood with a beautifully beveled scrubbing surface, together with a wood bucket and mop of wood, as well as a mop wringer of latticed wood. In the row beneath, left to right, an ingenious fireplace heater for winter or outdoor grill for summer picnics. This dual emergency stove and barbecue grill is a combination of heat-resistant glass, used for grate and grill, and a folding, portable stand of wood, including wheels and handles with no metal screws, angles, or hinges. The wood has been treated to make it practically flame-resistant, from Lewis & Conger. A collapsible, light-weight wooden hose reel, easy to trundle about, which will not rust. Finally a successful wooden contraption virtually outdoing for convenience the traditional coal bucket, from Macy's.

Rich Memories of Past Era Associated With Parlors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I can remember when almost every house had its parlor. The "sitting room," the forerunner of our present living room, was where the family gathered, but the parlor, closed except on special occasions, was where callers were entertained and parties given.

Our parlor was papered in pale green with sprays of lily of the valley forming stripes. Lace curtains were looped back from the windows with heavy cords. The wood work was white and so were the mantel and fireplace. A gray—now it would be called taupe—carpet covered the entire floor. If the scheme of decoration sounds cold, you must remember it was cold, shut up for weeks at a time except for airing and cleaning.

A sofa sat primly in one corner and in another a three-cornered chair, upholstered in red plush with matching silk fringe, sat beside a little table on which were all sorts of little cups and saucers—just for ornament surely, for according to my recollection they were never used. There were souvenir spoons, too, of Niagara Falls, Asheville, N. C., "Battle of Lookout Mountain," "Battle of San Juan Hill," and I was sometimes permitted to play with these.

Balanced Decorations

On either end of the white mantel shelf was a milk glass vase with a figure of a little girl standing in a bunch of cattails. Between, exactly in the middle, was a gilded clock, seldom wound, and a gold framed mirror hung over the mantel shelf. There were several rockers and small tables scattered about; on one of these was a Chinese rose jar, which—when you took off its double lids—gave out a spicy fragrance which filled the room, for it was not filled with rose leaves alone, but with stick cinnamon, lemon verbena, cloves, and other spices that gave off an aromatic odor.

You may be sure that those who were entertained in this room were company that "rated."

We had an English neighbor whose parlor was a source of never-failing delight to me when I could get into it. Furnished in slippery haircloth-covered furniture, with enlarged photographs of the Brown family all around the walls, its center table held the thing that was the height of my ambition to possess—a glass case of brightly colored feather flowers. "Oh," I used to think, "if I just had that at home!" We smile at those now and call them mid-Victorian, but I can't see that they were very much less decorative or less useful than the stream-lined pottery gazelles, the collections of elephants and other small animals, the wrought iron candle stands, and innumerable wall brackets that make up so much of the decoration of our modern homes. A plush-bound family album and set of stereopticon views completed the contents of the table. The windows were uncurtained, but there were inside blinds.

Mrs. Wheatley's parlor was in red and black walnut with a large square piano dominating its gloom; of course her parlor, too, was closed most of the time. Thursday, however, was the day when ladies in "West End" were "at home," so on that afternoon the inside blinds were opened, the sun poured in, lighting up the red carpet and making rainbows dance on the walls from the crystal chandelier that hung from the center of the ceiling. The room was usually full of callers then—elderly ladies in little bonnets which perched high on smooth pompadours. How those ladies rustled when they walked: those taffeta petticoats were really the height of elegance! How I wished that I might be grown up and wear a rustling petticoat and a long dress I had to hold up as I went down the steps!

Mrs. Wheatley herself, in a black dress made with buttons all the way down the front, and with a heavy gold chain around her neck, moved among her guests with an air of grace and genuine cordiality. I had occasion to see all this, as I was the only child in a family of several adults. How welcome I was I didn't know, but I went just the same. I can bear witness to the infinite tact and kindness of Mrs. Wheatley that never once did she appear even bored by having me accompany my Aunt Lelia. I can still taste the delicious little almond cakes that were always a part of these afternoons, and how I always wanted more when they were passed; but my aunt would give me a warning shake of her head, and reluctantly I would say, "No, thank you."

The Ice Cream Parlor

A somewhat different type of parlor associated in my memory with those early days was Krun's Ice Cream Parlor, on the second floor of his candy store. That really glittered. When you went in just to eat ice cream you sat on a long wooden bench in the front window, where your feet dangled, not quite touching the floor, but when you went for a real party you climbed the stairs to a large room on the second floor, where crystal chandeliers scintillated overhead and were reflected in gold-framed mirrors lining the walls, where small marble-topped tables and wrought-iron chairs enhanced your dignity for the colored waiters who gave an individual service that did not accompany the ice cream dished out to you by the boy at the downstairs counter.

Many after-matinee and after-dancing-school parties were held in this parlor. Nowadays if people go away from home to entertain (and most of them do), it is either to the Country Club, some hotel, or tea room, but no place could ever have the glamour that surrounded Krun's Ice Cream Parlor, its crystal chandeliers, its potted palms and its gold-framed mirrors. Well, after all, is it not a pleasant thing to be able to remember an era and a period so rich in little formalities?

M. S. D.

Nursery Designed to Grow Up

By Marjorie Morrill
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Susie is still so small she doesn't know in what a charming nursery she lives. Her room was planned by her mother not only for Baby Susie but also for Susie growing up. It even anticipates kindergarten days, for there is a bright red picture frame with a simple picture in it. When Susie comes running home from kindergarten with her own first drawing this picture will come out and the drawing will go in.

This isn't just a baby's room with ruffly pink or blue things in it. It's a sturdy little child's room, in the bright colors—red, blue, green—that a child likes. Everything in it is there because Susie's mother considered it essential to Susie's care and development and it represents loving thought and the adaptation of materials at hand rather than selection of new things.

Daddy Helped, Too

The curtains with Swedish designs showing little figures of men and women, horses, barns, flowers, and trees with gay little birds in them, set the motif of the room. The background of the curtains is a soft tone of green and they are lined with black sateen, primarily intended for blackouts, but equally useful for darkening the room on bright sunny days during nap hours. The valances are wooden, made by Susie's daddy and painted white. Susie's daddy thus had his part in figuring out how to make five yards of material stretch to seven. The cost was only 49 cents a yard—material marked down from 98 cents.

The walls are green and white striped, not by choice but because that was the way they were when Susie's parents moved in.

Susie's present bed is a large clothes basket. Her mother padded it with cotton and an old sheet, the padding topped with dotted Swiss which is gathered with a string around the outside so it is easy to remove and launder. Cost of basket, $2.50; dotted Swiss, 29 cents a yard, two yards used. Inside is a kapok studio couch pillow (from daddy's den) and her little sheets are made from old full-sized sheets. These will make wrapping sheets in summer instead of blankets at times when she is being handled for feeding and so on.

Susie's clothes are kept in a four-drawer chest which cost just $10 and her mother painted it to match the blue figures in the curtains. The pint of paint used added but 50 cents to the cost.

On the front of the top drawer she copied two of the figures from the curtains, the little man and woman holding a wreath of leaves and flowers. Over all went a coat of varnish for durability.

A pair of small, inexpensive, brass lamps sit on the chest. Susie's mother had them on hand but made new white parchment shades on the old frames, and copied in crayon the same little man and woman she put on the chest, the man on one, the woman on the other. Red fringe along the bottom edge gives a professional finish and carries the red to that part of the room. A little red scarf covers the top of the chest, and the baby's tray is also on the chest.

This is of chromium, easy to clean, with wooden handles. Six 5-cent jelly glasses with brass colored tops (to match the lamps) are on it containing supplies for baby's bath. These can be boiled as there are no decorations to come off, as with many fancy jars of commercial manufacture. They are better than screw top jars, says Susie's mother, because she can pull off the top with one hand and hold Susie in the other. They are also simple to replace.

Next to the chest stands the bathinette.

An old ladder-back chair, which has changed color many times as it has come down through the family, now wears a coat of blue paint like the chest and on the top slat are two little red birds, copied from the curtains. The seat of the chair is covered in soft green material, from the patch bag, matching the green of the curtains, and edged with cotton fringe from the bag.

Everything at Hand

The rug is washable cotton. The waste basket is low and wide, lined with a water-proof paper bag (cost 10 for 10 cents).

As it is an up-and-down-stairs house, Susie's mother uses a percolator for a bottle warmer. A box of cleansing tissues is kept beside it and near by is a comfortable chair where she sits while feeding Susie.

There are no extraneous items in the room, only essentials for the care and feeding of the baby. Everything is simple, but sturdy, making it easy for a busy mother to keep clean and orderly, and as Susie grows, simple changes will make the nursery grow up with her.

Glass Jar Serves as Soap Shaker

Wire soap shakers may be out for the duration, but you can use soap scraps just the same. Put leftover bits of soap in a jar, and fill it with water. Cover it tight. When you need suds give the jar a good shake, pour the soapy water into the dishpan or basin, and refill the jar with water.

This idea is good for the kitchen or bathroom. An ornamental glass jar—perhaps an empty bath-salts container—makes a pretty container for the bathroom uses. A Mason jar or jam jar can be used to hold the scraps of household and laundry soap.

This Designer Styles Shoes And Clothes

By Tamara Andreeva
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a cobbler wears high-heeled shoes and smells sweetly of Chanel Number Five, that is news. It is even greater news if such a cobbler happens to have designed a revolutionary platform shoe. Urleene Chaplain, talented young Hollywood designer, has done just that.

The new shoe gets away from the awkward wedge look because of its "sculptured" heel which looks as graceful as the French heel. Its interchangeable uppers permit the wearer to relate the texture and color of the shoe with that of her dress or suit. Through the special channels in the shoe's fairly thick sole one can pull bright ribbons, pieces of suede, or leather. Like a draped dress, this shoe offers an endless variety of combinations, and each individual can lace it and wear it in accordance with her own whims.

Without being an "old lady's shoe," Urleene claims, hers gives a beautiful arch support due to its carefully calculated design. The artist-designer says she had plaster casts made of at least a hundred different feet, until she arrived at a happy medium in the shape of the instep and arch. Now her shoe will fit anyone, she says.

No Limit to Ideas

Chaplain throws up her hands in dismay at being termed a shoe designer. She says one of these days she will design a kitchen sink, to teach people that a designer is versatile and does not have to restrict herself to any one medium. In fact she is as interested and as actively engaged in dress design as in shoe design, and her cannily draped numbers are worn by Hollywood's most glamorous women.

Individual and exotic like Urleene herself, her draping follows no set pattern. She designs a dress so it can be draped in any number of ways. Her less imaginative clients often call her and say dismally: "Say, what'll I do with that draped dress you designed for me? I took it off, and it hung in a closet for a week. Now I have taken it out and I haven't the slightest idea how to get it back in shape!" Of course Urleene tells them how, but not without a muffled remark or two about those conventional persons who accept the thing just one certain way.

In dress design, Urleene considers herself a direct descendant of Poiret for whom she has the greatest regard. Like Poiret she can guide her drapery into living flow of lines, allowing each dress to assume a different face every time one wears it. She claims that her principle of draping "quite abandons all conventional methods of dressmaking. It is not a stiffly joined sheath made of patches and decorated with irrelevant doodads, but an overall sculptured drapery molded to synchronize with the wearer's body."

Enjoys the Unusual

In private life, designer Chaplain is as free and unrestrained as are her designs. She lives in a charming low-slung bungalow on top of a mountain from where she can survey the lights of the city spreading far, far below—peeking through the bushes of pink geraniums. Here she works and receives her many friends for whom she enjoys preparing strange, savory dishes, after the recipes of many lands. For among her friends Urleene has French and Norwegians, Russians and Chinese, Hindus and Indians.

She is impatient with designers who cannot free themselves of various "influences," and go for inspiration to the Egyptians, or the Middle Ages, or the French Renaissance. It is her prediction that after the war, with the tremendous program of reconstruction at home and abroad, dress design will have to go in step with the times, or be consigned to limbo. In the present leather emergency, her shoe is most timely, she assures, for it is the only shoe in which a woman can get replacements without an additional ration stamp. When the shoe becomes scuffed or dirty, all the wearer has to do is send it back to Urleene's Hollywood factory and there, for a consideration, it will be cleaned up, brightened up by new "uppers" and returned looking like new. At first Urleene's shoes were custom made only, but at present they are being produced in large quantities for all of the leading stores in the country (Ransohoff's in San Francisco; Bonwit Teller's and Altman's in New York, etc.), and the volume permits the designer to extend that "rehabilitation" service to her patrons.

Asked about her art heritage she confesses to having come from a family in which every member was "boringly normal." Her design credo is three-dimensional design and complete freedom of expression as to line and medium in which the designer works.

2 High Court Judges Criticize Views of Colleague on Patents

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Associate Justices Hugo L. Black and Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court have sharply criticized Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter's views on the patent laws, saying he apparently wishes to interpret them on the basis of his "personal views on 'morals' and 'ethics.'"

"And for judges to rest their interpretation of statutes on nothing but their own conceptions of 'morals' and 'ethics' is, to say the least, dangerous business," says an opinion written by Mr. Justice Black and concurred in by Mr. Justice Murphy.

The case which brought this unusual vigorous expression by the Justices concerning a colleague's judicial philosophy was a suit by the Mercoid Corporation against the Mid-Continent Investment Company and the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company.

Mercoid Wins Decision

Involved was the question of "contributory infringement" of patents owned by Mid-Continent and licensed to Minneapolis-Honeywell. The Court decided 5 to 4 in favor of Mercoid on the grounds that the patent laws do not extend to unpatented wares used in a patented product.

The majority decision was written by Associate Justice William D. Douglas and was supported by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Associate Justices Black, Murphy, and Wiley B. Ledge. Dissenting were Justices Roberts, Frankfurter, Reed, and Jackson.

In a dissenting opinion, Mr. Justice Frankfurter contended the Court had gone beyond the matters presented to it and spoke of "the doctrine of contributory infringement" as "an expression both of law and morals."

"To be sure," he said, "the doctrine of contributory infringement may be misconceived and has been misapplied. . . . It will be time enough to define the appropriate limits of the doctrine of contributory infringement when we are required to deal with the problem. Until then litigants and lower courts ought not to be embarrassed by gratuitous inuendoes against a principle of the law which, within its proper bounds, is accredited by legal history as well as ethics."

Direct Reply

Mr. Justice Black's concurring opinion was directed entirely to replying to Mr. Justice Frankfurter. He said his disagreement with Mrs. Justice Frankfurter's dissent "runs much deeper than the mere question of whether the court has here discussed the so-called formula of contributory infringement at an improper or inopportune time."

"It seems to me," he continued, "that the judicial error of discussing abstract questions is slight compared to the error of interpreting legislative enactments on the basis of a court's preconceived views on 'morals' and 'ethics.' . . .

"In searching for Congressional intent we ordinarily look to such sources as statutory language and legislative history. The dissent in question mentions neither of these guides; in fact, it mentions no statute at all. Instead, the chief reliance appears to be upon the law of torts, a quotation from a lower Federal Court which held that no infringement was shown, and the writer's personal views on 'morals' and 'ethics.'"

[Contributory infringement of patents would be, for example, one manufacturer's making of an article used with others by some one else to constitute a device which violates patent rights.]

Sports Galore Cheer Troops In 'Last Frontier' of Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—To pass the time away during the long winter nights, the "G. I." in Alaska has 57 different varieties of sports, thanks to the ingenuity of the Army's Special Service Division, the co-operation of townspeople in many Army centers, and the nature of the country that's best known outside as the "last frontier."

In Fairbanks it's curling; at Dutch Harbor it's swimming, bicycle racing, badminton, and the better-known sports of baseball, softball, and basketball. At some bases where Canadians and Americans mingle, bowling greens have been erected by the Canadians who have shown their allies the finer points of an old English game. And at Kodiak the soldier has everything his heart desires from mountain climbing to snoring. Yes, a contest in snoring was held this fall, with prizes and everything.

Curling, say its devotees at the Fairbanks ice rink, is the national pastime of Scotland. To the casual American observer, it resembles shuffleboard, the sport that engages steamship passengers on the upper deck. It has elements of skill in use of the broom that brushes away the ice in front of the stone (used like a bowling ball), and in blocking an opponent—there are four men to a side—away from a well-placed stone. Anyway, there's a warm winter league in action here. Ice hockey, too, is played here and at several other Alaskan towns.

Two Golf Courses

While a few practice holes have been erected here and there by golf enthusiasts who wear uniforms, the Territory boasts only two nine-hole courses, at Anchorage and Juneau. The latter's course is built over the tailings of an abandoned gold mine and while it's a bit rough in spots, the prospect of picking up a stray nugget always interests the soldier or sailor touring the course for the first time.

Skiing and ice skating naturally are popular near the military posts and several times of recent months the service papers have announced that certain Scandinavian, Alaskan, or Eskimo ski experts have been developed into likely candidates for the mountain troops and sent away to Colorado for further training. Not only are Alaska's soldiers shipped south—instead of north—to learn about skiing and cold-weather fighting, but such experts on the Arctic and sub-Arctic as Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Canadian-born explorer, author and anthropologist, have also gone to the Rockies to show young Americans how to live off the land and combat the cold of the frozen northlands.

Not only have the major Alaskan bases held local championship tournaments in boxing and wrestling as well as interpost matches, but several of them staged so-called Olympic games last summer and fall, climaxed by the Labor Day Olympics at Anchorage at which $2,000 in prizes and expense money was awarded.

Marathon Race

Mainhardt F. W. Bredt, farmer from Homer on lower Cook Inlet, won the 26-mile marathon that highlighted the Anchorage events, coming home in 2h. 56 m., only 27m. 3s. off the world mark set in the Berlin Olympics in 1936. Kodiak servicemen won most of the track-and-field events. Sponsors are planning twice as big a total purse and more events for next year.

Dog-sled races, once Alaska's most famous sports event, are being revived since the Army has sent expert drivers to the northland. The teams can go out when ceiling is zero-zero and messages must go through. Sleigh-riding is

Challenged by the fact that five previous expeditions had turned back, three Arkansas soldiers, Sergeant L. K. Brown, Sergeant Walter C. Allen and Private Harvey Nolen recently scaled 5,691-foot Mt. Makushin, smoking volcano near Dutch Harbor, third highest peak in the Aleutians. It took them five days. The three were Ozark mountain guides at Marianna, Ark.

Lofty Peaks

Mt. Edgecombe, "the Fujiyama of America" near Sitka; Deer Mountain, near Ketchikan—even lofty Mt. McKinley, highest peak in North America—are climbed or partly climbed regularly by exploring G. I.'s.

The Yehoudi Men, the Cold Nose Boys, the Wilderness Boys, and all the other vividly named young Americans who have come north to defend the far-flung coasts of Alaska, also enjoy camera-hunting, bowling, volleyball, learning to fly, boating, sailing, touch football, football, painting, ivory carving and totem-pole carving.

The hobby clubs at United Service Organizations and service centers, incidentally, have gone in for such Alaskan pastimes as leather-tanning and making of mukluks, "parkies" and gloves. Hundreds of G. I.'s studied mining under University of Alaska extension courses this year and not a few of the alumni may be found breaking rocks with prospectors' hammers in their spare moments. It was the lure of gold, history records, that brought Alaska its first great influx of population back in the days of '98.

Long Montreal Strike Looms

MONTREAL, Jan. 5 (AP)—A long stalemate appeared in prospect today before a settlement is reached in the strike of about 2,000 white collar employees of the City of Montreal, who yesterday tightened their picket lines about the City Hall and other public buildings, allowing only "indispensable" officials to enter their offices.

Both City authorities and workers' representatives said it was up to the Quebec Municipal Commission, which controls the City's finances, and the Provincial Government to find a solution to the dispute, which reached the strike stage Dec. 21 when the employees walked out to back up a demand for annual salary increases averaging about $500.

"We are ready to stick by our guns even if the strike should last six months," asserted Gerard Picard, General Secretary of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, parent body of the Civic Employees National Syndicate, which called the strike.

Meat inspectors, milk testers and clinic staffs were included in the strike yesterday, but Dr. Adelard Groulx, City Health Director said "the situation is under control," with Federal and Provincial employees helping with meat inspection and milk testing.

L. E. Potvin, Chairman of the Quebec Municipal Commission, said "as far as we are concerned, the situation remains unchanged. We stand ready to negotiate with the employees when (they are) at work, and to sign a collective agreement."

With the tightening of the picket lines to admit only "top-ranking officials," Mr. Picard estimated that only one third of those allowed to work last week were in their offices yesterday.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.
ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.
ADVENTURE IN BLACKMAIL—British-made comedy of misunderstanding resulting from a marriage for revenge that turns romantic with good results in entertainment.—M. Y.
ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y.
ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.
ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.
A GUY NAMED JOE—Spencer Tracy's best performance in fantasy about air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash a benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.
ALWAYS A BRIDESMAID—The Andrews Sisters sing five times in this light melodramatic romance.—M. Y. C.
APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.
AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.
BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.
BAR 20—Standardized western with liberal showings of scenery.—M. Y. C.
BATTLE OF RUSSIA—Full-length U. S. documentary compiled from Russian and other newsreels, with commentary. Thrilling record of fight of great people for freedom.—M. Y.
BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.
BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.
BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast minor melodrama.—M. C.
BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOMBERS MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M.
BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—Boston Blackie, falsely suspected of crime, clears himself while outwitting police.—M.
CALLING DR. DEATH—Melodramatic shocker utilizing hypnotism to solve mystery.—M.
CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—Routine western.—M. Y. C.
CITY THAT STOPPED HITLER—Realistic Russian record of resistance at Stalingrad.—M. Y.
CLAUDIA—Dorothy McGuire in delightful performance as a rattle-pate tomboy who grew up.—M. Y.
COASTAL COMMAND—Stirring British documentary showing daily duties of men who fly planes that protect convoys.—M. Y. C.
COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.
CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.
CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.
CORVETTE K-225—Spectacular melodrama extolling Royal Canadian Navy heroism.—M. Y.
COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.
CROSS OF LORRAINE—Melodrama about French soldiers in Nazi prison camp, and their escape.—M. Y.
CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about volunteer nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.
DANCING MASTERS—Many well-gagged adventures with young couple providing romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.
DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.
DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on oil Barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.
DESERT SONG—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.
DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up.—M. Y.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparklingly funny.—M. Y.
DOUGHBOYS IN IRELAND—Singing is highlight in routine story.—M. Y. C.
DR. GILLESPIE'S CRIMINAL CASE—Hunt for new assistant, with confusing sub-plot concerning epidemic, jail break, and ingiers soldier.—M. Y.
DRIFTER—Lively Western with dual role growing out of hero's resemblance to villain.—M. Y. C.
FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.
FIND THE BLACKMAILER—Reform candidate handily triumphs over crooks.—M. Y. C.
FIRED WIFE—Matrimonial farce about misunderstanding in advertising and theatrical business. Well cast and continuously amusing.—M. Y.
FLESH AND FANTASY—Melodramatic study of fear and superstition, well acted.—M.
FOOTLIGHT GLAMOUR—Spoof of little theaters for better-than-average addition to Bumpstead series.—M. Y. C.
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulation to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.
FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.
FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.
FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.
GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about sex bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.
GANG'S ALL HERE—Entertaining backstage musical strong on dancing spectacle.—M. Y. C.
GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.
GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington.—M. Y.
GHOST SHIP—Senseless shocker about captain who thinks he has right at sea to kill anybody.—M.
GOOD LUCK MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of sowing, saves shipyard.—M. Y. C.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy with music, about man and woman songwriting team who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GREAT MR. HANDEL—Technicolor biography during years of adversity preceding composition of "Messiah." Good cast and careful presentation of numerous Handel songs and choruses.—M. Y. C.
GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who love happy mariachi singer.—M. Y. C.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY LAND—Tender small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.
HEAT'S ON—Back-stage musical presenting Mae West in familiar routines.—M.
HEADING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.
HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, overcontimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
HERE COMES ELMER—Minor musical farce about night club and radio entertainment.—M. Y. C.
HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music: boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as soldier war permits.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.
HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise Cain in mélange of comic dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HI YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.
HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical that contains much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HITLER'S MADMAN—Sardonic melodrama about destruction of Lidice.—M. Y.
HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wished to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters style of warbling.—M. C.
HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held as Nazi leader can steal oral concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.
I DOOD IT—Red Skelton musical in which he has full scope for his antics.—M. Y. C.
IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Cannon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.
IRON MAJOR—Biographical film tracing career of Maj. Frank Cavanaugh as football coach and as officer in World War I.—M. Y.
IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis, Mary Boland singe.—M. Y. C.
JACK LONDON—Episodic biography emphasizing author's warnings against Japan.—M. Y.
JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman. Light entertainment.—M. Y. C.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank until amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics, with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.
LAD FROM OUR TOWN—Russian wartime romance of tank officer and concert singer.—M. Y.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and hog-ties him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.
LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.
LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.
LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys roundieg up, pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.
MADAME CURIE—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM DOWN UNDER—Australian boxing manager in none-too-pleasant melodramatic story about supposed brother and sister who turn out to be not related. War and prize fight scenes.—M.
MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude.—M. Y. C.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lemontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople rower.—M. Y.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MURDER ON THE WATERFRONT—Class B mystery with clues and spies at every turn.—M. Y.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY KINGDOM FOR A COOK—Testy British author starts feud in New England town when he tries to steal cook. Good romantic farce.—M. Y. C.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good caste.—M. Y.
NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Ritz Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Guilty farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
NOBODY'S DARLING—Fair comedy about home life of pair of screen players and daughter.—M. Y. C.
NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.
NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.
NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves his machine can prevent cave-ins.—M. Y. C.
OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.
OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PARIS AFTER DARK—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.
PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.
PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA—Melodramatic story of Western gambling queen.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRINCESS O'ROURKE—Romance of titled European girl and American flier.—M. Y.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
RIDING HIGH—Ex-burlesque actress puts on show at dude ranch. Fair music.—M. Y.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.
SALUTE TO THE MARINES—Retired Marine leads delaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SHE'S FOR ME.—Thin musical with cabaret background and pleasant incidental specialties.—M. Y.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SHRINE OF VICTORY—Documentary showing Greek resistance to Fascist invasion.—M. Y.
SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.
SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.
SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl singer busts racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.
SO PROUDLY WE HAIL!—Exceptional cast in moving story of heroism of nurses on Bataan.—M.
SO'S YOUR UNCLE—Farce about author anxious to get play produced. Cast adds interest; weak story.—M. Y.
SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.
STAND BY ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.
STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.
STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER—Melodrama about killing of Hitler impersonator.—M.
SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY—Nostalgic Technicolor musical about singing star who rose from beer garden entertainer to fiancee of duke.—M.
STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.
STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SUBMARINE ALERT—Class B melodrama about FBI operations against Japanese.—M. Y. C.
SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.
SWING-SHIFT MAZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
TEXAS KID—Staple ingredients of routine western, in which outlaws are run to earth.—M. Y. C.
THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS—Two-hour variety show with Eddie Cantor as guide.—M. Y. C.
THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER—How officers are made of men from Army Services. Incidental melodramatic trimmings.—M. Y.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring, patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE LIFE—Youthful romance, with jitterbug and night club interludes; several operatic songs well sung.—M. Y. C.
TOP MAN—Timely musical about classmates in junior college who work four hours daily in aircraft factory.—M. Y. C.
THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with camp show done in Technicolor, three bands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.
TIGER FANGS—Frank Buck defeats Nazi plot to turn animals loose on jungle natives. Melodrama for duals.—M.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about low British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRUE TO LIFE—Funny comedy about family put on air by needy radio writers.—M. Y. C.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.
WAGON TRACKS WEST—Indian, crooked commissioner, rich grazing lands stirred together into cracking Western.—M. Y. C.
WATCH ON THE RHINE—Paul Lukas and Bette Davis in moving drama of couple devoted to the underground opposition to fascism.—M. Y. C.
WE WILL COME BACK—Russian film about civilian guerrillas. Romance and spy-melodrama add piquancy.—M. Y.
WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.
WEST SIDE KID — Far-fetched melodrama about gangster who reforms neglected family.—M. Y.
WHAT A WOMAN—Woman talent agent makes movie glamour boy out of college professor.—M. Y. C.
WHAT'S BUZZIN' COUSIN?—Passable musical romance of radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.
WHITE SAVAGE—Pacific—Exotic South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
WOMEN IN BONDAGE—Painful melodrama about inhuman practices, attributed to Nazis, for forcing women to serve state.—M.
YOUNG IDEAS—Children nearly break up romantic second marriage. Well-acted comedy.—M. Y. C.
YOU'RE A LUCKY FELLOW, MR. SMITH—Passable farcical musical about girl who must marry before her twenty-first birthday.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

DESTINATION TOKYO—Good melodrama about U. S. submarine crew that spied out the prospects for an airplane raid on Tokyo.—M. Y.
HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER—Roy Rogers rides Trigger again in musical Western that offers stirring cross-country obstacle race.—M. Y. C.
HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante of the year. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.
O, MY DARLING CLEMENTINE—Passable program comedy built around entertainers popular on radio.—M. Y. C.
PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Bob Livingston puts stop to black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, in serviceable supporting Western.—M. Y. C.
WHISTLING IN BROOKLYN—Red Skelton continues series as radio detective and rounds up crooks after much slapstick fun in baseball park.—M. Y. C.
WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Biography of Bat Marshall, famous marshal of Dodge City, offering strong Western melodramatic entertainment under unfortunate title.—M. Y.

Spencer Tracy
In "A Guy Named Joe"

President Has Good Word For Ration Boards

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt last night congratulated the 276,000 volunteers serving with OPA war price and rationing boards for the "fine job" they are doing.

In a radio message read by Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, the President said he was certain that the overwhelming majority of citizens had "never lost respect and admiration" for the work of board members and their aides.

The broadcast, in which three "typical" board members participated, celebrated the second anniversary of the organization of ration boards.

Mr. Roosevelt said that some citizens at times have been impatient with their local boards because they had to stand in line, or had got "no" to their request for more gasoline, or ration points, or higher ceiling prices.

"So," he said, "they beefed a little, because that's the way Americans let off steam under pressure, but with rare exceptions they have complied with the law.

"The few chiselers who have turned up are objects of contempt to all good citizens. Whenever caught they will be punished, and, whether caught or not, I am sure that they must always carry with them the knowledge that they have let our country down in this—its greatest war."

It takes courage for board workers to say "no," the President said, adding that "we shall always remember their devotion and steadfastness to duty because we know that our local boards, by the fair administration of rationing and price control, have been protecting one of the very fundamentals of democracy—the greatest good for the greatest number."

The three typical board members introduced by Mr. Bowles were T. Werth Thagard, board chairman in Greenville, Ala.; Mrs. Lillian Turner, price panel assistant of Denver, Colo., and Henry E. Libby, chairman of the mileage panel of Island Falls, Me., board.

Bananas Sold as Souvenirs

Bananas were sold as 10-cent souvenirs at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876.

Admirals Honored In Scharnhorst Fight

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 5

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander in Chief of the British Home Fleet, who directed the action which resulted in the sinking of the German battleship Scharnhorst Dec. 26, has been awarded the Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, the Admiralty announced Jan. 4.

Vice-Admiral R. L. Burnett, commander of the cruiser force which twice prevented the Scharnhorst from intercepting a Russian-bound convoy, was knighted, being appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

N. Y. Citizens Union Cites Reform Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The Citizens Union made public Dec. 30 its program for state legislation on civil service matters, including pensions, devised to protect the public on the one hand and faithful public servants, on the other, from exploitation and injustice.

The Union proposes that public officers and employees found guilty of misappropriating city funds or property, or of other fraudulent practices, be deprived of that part of their retirement allowance which the public contributes, whether they succeed in retiring before action is taken against them or not.

A bill for this purpose was introduced early this year by Assemblyman William H. MacKenzie, Chairman of the Assembly Civil Service Committee, and was reported favorably from Committee, but was not pressed to a vote because of organized civil service and teacher opposition.

Valentines: Mail Early for Overseas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Girls, if you want your Valentine greetings to reach the boys overseas by Feb. 14, you'd better get them in the mails right away.

The War Department urges wives, sweethearts and relatives of soldiers overseas to mail their greetings between now and Jan. 15. That will make possible their delivery to all but the most distant areas.

West Indian Conferences To Plan Caribbean Economics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Establishment of a system of West Indian conferences to give the dependent peoples of British and American islands in the Caribbean a voice in deciding their social and economic future was announced yesterday by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

It may serve as a model for other regional agencies expected to be set up in the postwar period. The British Colonial Office is known to be deeply interested in its successful development.

This is the third agency created in two years to handle problems common to British and American Carribbean territories. The first was the Joint Commission, which at the start was concerned mainly with food shortages and other economic maladjustments caused by the war.

Research Council

Late last year the two governments established, as an advisor to the Commission, a Caribbean Research Council to handle the technical aspects of such matters as fishery development and improved food production in the islands.

The Regional Conference also is an advisory body to be composed of both official and unofficial representatives and to make recommendations for Commission action. The official members, in general, will speak for the British and American Governments in the islands, and the unofficial members will represent the island peoples.

Membership will change according to the subjects to be discussed at successive meetings, although the conference will have a permanent secretariat. The first meeting will be held early this year, probably in one of the British islands and under British chairmanship since the main problem for discussion is likely to concern British interests primarily.

Development Program

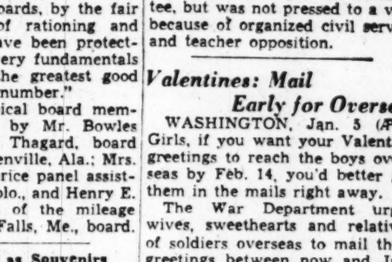
That is the problem of providing equipment and materials for a $24,000,000 development program designed to improve health, sanitation, and educational conditions in the British islands through a system of postwar public works.

Other subjects may include plant and animal quarantine and disease control—problems made acute by airplane transportation.

Under present arrangements the conference will be limited to British and American participation but other countries may be invited to join its deliberations.

AN M-G-M ROMANCE NAMED TERRIFIC
"A Guy Named Joe"
COMING SOON!

Man Alive!
He was LOVER... FIGHTER... WAR CORRESPONDENT...
PIRATE... NOVELIST... PROSPECTOR...and lots more!

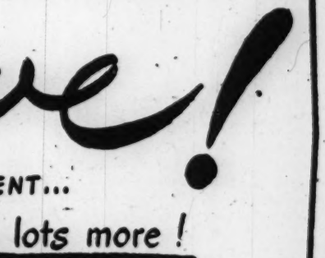

From the Barbary Coast to the frozen Yukon... men feared his fists...

Romance first came into Jack's life ... in the days when he was a pirate.

He saw the Jap stab-in-the-back at Port Arthur and warned the world!

For, Charmian alone, he went to the ends of the earth—and back!

SAMUEL BRONSTON presents
MICHAEL O'SHEA
SUSAN HAYWARD
in
JACK LONDON
OSA MASSEN
HARRY DAVENPORT
FRANK CRAVEN • VIRGINIA MAYO
RALPH MORGAN • LOUISE BEAVERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says:
"A collection of colorful episodes from the career of the author...The climactic section of the story does strike fire and it is undoubtedly timely... Earlier portions point out his sympathy for the underprivileged, tell of his oyster-pirating, sketch in the background which he turned to account in 'The Sea Wolf', and send him to the Yukon for the material he used in 'The Call Of The Wild'."

Screenplay by ERNEST PASCAL
Directed by ALFRED SANTELL
A SAMUEL BRONSTON PRODUCTION
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

Ask the Manager of Your Favorite Theatre When He Is Going to Show
JACK LONDON

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,100,000
Previous day's sales	732,280
1944 volume to date	1,249,240
1943 volume to date	1,553,896

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	50.1	Prev. day	49.5
Month ago	48.6	Year ago	41.8
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stock Leaders Up Moderately; Trading Active

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Continuing the rise of the previous session the stock market today reached the best average levels since the start of November, with various leaders adding fractions to more than a point.

A number of issues backed down from the highs after a brisk run-up in the first two hours but other pivotals approached the close holding top gains. Early turnover was heavy and despite the market's more moderate pace in the later proceedings, dealings were around the largest of recent months at approximately 1,100,000 shares.

Market leadership was a bit mixed. Steels were favored for a time, but gold mines and specialties received principal attention near the finish.

On the up side were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, Douglas, Air Reduction, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Gypsum, Homestake, Howe Sound, Dome Mines.

Curb stocks at higher levels included Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum, American Cyanamid, and Aluminum of America.

The bond market moved up fractions to more than a point today in a lively extension of Tuesday's late rally.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat:					
Chicago	1.71⅜	1.71⅝	1.71⅛	1.69⅝	
Minneapolis	1.62⅝	1.61⅞	1.62⅛	1.61⅞	
Kansas City	1.62¼	1.61⅛	1.62⅛	1.60⅝	
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.70¼	1.68⅛	1.69⅞	1.68⅜	
Minneapolis	1.61⅜	1.60⅝	1.61⅛	1.60½	
Kansas City	1.61⅛	1.59¾	1.61⅛	1.59⅝	
September Wheat:					
Chicago	1.69⅞	1.68⅛	1.69⅜	1.67⅝	
May Oats:					
Chicago	.79⅛	.78⅛	.79⅜	.78⅛	
Minneapolis	.77	.77	.77⅜	.77⅛	
May	1.28⅜	1.30⅜	1.28⅜	1.30⅛	1.28¼
July	1.27⅞	1.29⅝	1.27⅜	1.29⅜	1.27⅛
September	1.27⅛	1.29	1.26⅞	1.28⅝	1.26⅜
Barley:					
May	1.22⅜	1.23⅛	1.22½	1.23⅛	1.22⅛
July	1.20⅞	1.21¼	1.20⅜	1.21¼	1.20¼
September	1.18⅞	1.19⅜	1.18⅝	1.19⅜	1.18⅛

Wool

Grease				
March	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.0b
May	89.5	89.5	89.5	90.0b
July	....	....	....	90.0b
October	....	....	....	87.0b
December	85.0	85.0	85.0	83.5b
Tops				
March	....	....	....	122.5b
May	....	....	....	118.0b
July	112.5	113.0	112.5	112.5b
October	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0b
December	....	....	....	105.0b

92.5	
90.0	
90.0b	
87.0b	
85.0	
122.5b	122.5
118.0b	118.0
112.5b	112.0
109.0b	108.0
105.0b	104.5

Cotton

March	19.54	19.67	19.53	19.66	19.58
May	19.27	19.40	19.25	19.38	19.30
July	19.19	19.14	19.09	19.14	19.02
October	18.89	18.91	18.88	18.88	18.72
December	18.65	18.74	18.64	18.73	18.60
Spot—20.53.					

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, March, May, July, 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs				
February	....	....	....	36.00n
October	....	39.75	39.50	39.75
Potatoes				
January	....	3.24	3.22	3.23
March	....	3.44	3.42	3.44
oNominal				

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 46-44	100.26	100.26	100.25
1 3¼s 53-49	106.16	106.16	106.16
1 2½s 60-55	103.3	103.3	103.3
8 2½s 59-54	100	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Alleg 5s49	100¼	100¼	100¼
30 Alleg 5s50	91¾	91	91¾
14 Alleg Inc 5s 50	89	88¼	89
36 Allis Ch 4s52	107	106¾	107
8 AmbdFP5s2030	90	89¼	89¾
4 AmInt 4½s49	104⅛	104⅛	104½
4 Am T&T 3¼s66	108	108	108
10 AmT&T 2¼s61	106	107¼	106
65 AmT&T 2s86	116	115⅞	116
1 Ann Arb 4s 95	77	77	77
21 Arm Del 7s 78	113¾	113½	113½
1 Arm Del 4s 65	103⅜	105⅝	105⅜
11 AT&F 4s 95	130⅛	130¼	130¼
53 ACL 1st 4s 52	91¾	91¼	91¾
19 ACL clt 4s 52	91¾	91¼	91¾
29 ACL 4½s 64	90½	90¼	90½
4 All Ref 3s 53	70	69½	70
10 B&O 1st m2s48	105½	106⅝	106⅝
22 B&O 5s A	74¾	75¾	74¾
88 B&O 5s C	42	43¾	43¾
22 B&O 5s D	44½	47¼	44¾
2 B&O 5s2PD	43¾	42	43¾
2 B&O 5s2P	43¾	43¾	43¾
167 B&O cv 4s	53¾	53¾	53¾
12 B&O 4s 48	53¾	53¾	53¾
12 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	72	71¾	72
12 B&O SW 4s	85½	85	85½
5 B&O TC 4s 59	87	87	87
5 BellPa25s 60C	57	58¾	58¾
2 Beth3S1 3s 60	109¾	110⅛	110⅛
23 Beth3S1 4½s 70	103½	103½	103½
6 BostMe 4s 60	83½	83	83½
4 Bruns Chem (.60g)	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Buf R&P 5s 57	43¼	45	45
35 BCR&N 5s 34	22½	22½	22½
5 Can N Sa 60 J17	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜
4 Can P 4½s 60	100⅛	100¼	100¼
5 Celan 2½s 72	100	100¼	100¼
5 Cen G 1s 56C	81	80½	80½
62 Cen P 1st 4s 49	78	75	78
3 CenGO 1st 5s 45	101	100	100½
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	78	78	78
399 Ch&Ea 4s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
21 Ch&Q 5s 71A	23¾	23	23¼
45 CB&Q 4½s 77	94	93½	93¾
27 CB&Q 4s 58	93¾	93¾	93¾
60 CB&Q 4s 58	93¾	93¾	93¾
27 C&EI inc 97	50¼	49¾	50¼
160 CMSP 5s 75	47	46¾	46¾
37 CMSPP 5s 2000	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
68 CMSP 4½s 89C	12½	12¾	12¾
84 CMSP 4s 89	12½	12¾	12¾
15 C&NW 5s 2037	50	50	50
41 C&NW2½s 87	50	50	50
210 C&NW 4½s 49	50	50	50
11 CNW 4½s 2037	50	50	50
3 C&NW 4s87	50	50	50
202 CRIP 4½s63A	50	50	50
105 CRIP 4½s80	50	50	50
200 CRIAR 4s88	50	50	50
1494 CRIP r 4s34	38¾	39¾	39¾
3 ChDS 1½s63	100	100	100
4 ChcNWT 4s83	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Cl UT 5s73	84½	84½	84½
5 Cl UT 4½s77	78	84½	84½
25 ColGE 4½s 81	85	53½	85
12 Col Gs 6s 41	103½	103¾	103½
4 Con Bd 3½s48	104½	104¼	104½
1 Cons P 3½s70	104½	104½	104½
2 ConsP 3¼s68	113	111½	113
20 CruceSti 3¼s55	108	108	108
78 Del & H 4s 63	98½	98¼	98¼
11 D&RG 4s 36	48	48¾	48¾
2 D&RGW 4s 55	8½	8½	8½
18 DRGW 1s 53A	4¾	4¾	4¾
53 D&RGW 5s 78	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 DetEd 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 DuqYt 3½s 65	110	110	110
13 Erie 4½s 2015	66	65½	66
15 Erie 4s 53	103	102½	102¾
11 FirestTR 3s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
20 FlaEC 5s 74	43	43	43
3 Gdrich 4½s 64	101¾	101¾	101¾
19 Gt Nor 4s 77B	107¼	106¾	106¾
4 Gt Nor 4s 46D	98¼	98½	98¼
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 HousOil 4¼s54	91½	91½	91½
6 Hud C 5s52A	106½	106½	106½
8 H&M 5s52	87	87	87
46 H&M inc5s57	57	58¾	58¾
4 H&M 5s52	104½	102½	102½
61 IC 4½s55	84½	84½	84½
139 IC 4s2pd96	61¾	61¾	61¾
21 ICCSL 5s63A	88¾	88¾	88¾
36 ICCSL 4½s63	58¾	58¾	58¾
20 IntGN 6s 52	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 IntGN1s16s52	47¾	47¾	47¾
12 IntGN 5s56B	43¾	43¾	43¾
32 Int Hrv 4s 62	59¼	58¾	59¼
11 Int Pap 5s47	104¼	104¼	104½
18 Int T&T 5s55	77	77	77½
38 Int T&T 4½s52	82½	82	82½
32 KCFS1 4s 36	75½	75	75½
6 K C Ter 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
10 Lac G 5½s 53	99¼	99	99¼
1 Leh V H T 5s 54	56¼	56	56¼
1 L V N Y 4½s 50	64	64½	64½
21 Leh V 5s 2003 st	43	42¾	43
21 Leh V 4½s 2003	38¾	37¾	38¾
157 Leh V 4s 2003	37¼	36	37¼
1 L Isl r 4s 49	105	105	105
1 Lou & A 4s 89	94	93¾	93¾
7 L&N 5s 2003 B	107	107	107
40 M&NW 4s47	60	60	60
14 MSPS&M g5s38	29½	29¼	29½
9 MSPS&M 4s38	29½	29½	29½
3 M-K-T 5s62A	67	67	67
129 M-K-T aj 5s67	41½	41	41
54 M-K-T 1st4s90	58	57¾	58
1 M-K-T2½d B	55½	55½	55½
66 Mo P 5½s49	104½	104	104½
39 Mo P 5s65A	58¾	57¾	58¾
213 MoP 5s77F	88¾	87½	88¾
93 MoP 5s79G	88	87½	88
220 MoP 5s81	88¼	87½	88¼
85 MoP 5s78	88¼	87¾	88¼
5 MWP5s2005	87¼	87¼	87¼
114 Monttr 3½s 66	114	114	114
1084 Mor&E 4½s55	108¾	108¾	108¾
48 Mor&E 3½s 2000	44¾	44½	44½
20 Mor&E 3½s 2000	50	49¾	50
4 Nat Dist 3½s49	80	48¾	80
22 NOPS 5s58B	104½	104½	104½
1 NO Term 4s 53	106	104	104
10 NOTM 5½s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
249 NYC r 5s 2013	74¾	74½	74¾
163 NYC 4½s 2013	68¾	68¼	68¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	88	88	88
34 NYC cv 3½s 52	81½	81	81½
15 NYChSL 3½s 74	94¾	94¼	94¾
31 NY Ch SL 4½s 78	94½	94½	94½
42 NYNHH 4s 48	84¾	84¼	84¾
41 NYNHH 4½s 67	87½	87½	87½
10 NYNHH 4s 55	40½	40¼	40½
4 NYNHH 4s 56	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 NYNHH 4s 57	48¾	48¾	48¾
73 NYWB 4½s 46	21¼	17½	19
21 Norf S 4s 2014	111½	110½	110½
38 Norf S 4½s 98	83¾	83½	83¾
83 Nor P 4s 2047	81½	81½	81½
2 Nor P 5s 2047 D	88	87¾	87¾
88 Nor P 4½s 2047	93	93¼	93¼
44 Nor P 4s 97	94	93¾	93¾
126 Nor P 3s 2047	84½	83¾	84
1 Ohio Bd 4s 65	105½	105½	105½
14 PG&E 4s 64	110	109¾	109¾
1 Pen PAL 4½s 74	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pen RR g 5s 68	116	116	116
14 Pen RR g 4½s 65	99	98¾	98¾
99 Pen RR 4½s d 70	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Pen RR g 4½s 81	83½	83½	83½
51 Pen RR 3½s 52	84¼	84¼	84¼
215 Pen RR 3½s 53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Peo GLC 5s 47	100½	100	100½
4 Can P 4½s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Celan 2½s 72	100	100¼	100¼
5 Cen G 1s 56C	81	80½	80½
62 Cen P 1st 4s 49	78	75	78
3 CenGO 1st 5s 45	101	100	100½
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	78	78	78
399 Ch&Ea 4s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
21 Ch&Q 5s 71A	23¾	23	23¼
45 CB&Q 4½s 77	94	93½	93¾
27 CB&Q 4s 58	93¾	93¾	93¾
60 CB&Q 4s 58	93¾	93¾	93¾
27 C&EI inc 97	50¼	49¾	50¼
160 CMSP 5s 75	47	46¾	46¾
37 CMSPP 5s 2000	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
68 CMSP 4½s 89C	12½	12¾	12¾
84 CMSP 4s 89	12½	12¾	12¾
15 C&NW 5s 2037	50	50	50
41 C&NW2½s 87	50	50	50
210 C&NW 4½s 49	50	50	50
11 CNW 4½s 2037	50	50	50
3 C&NW 4s87	50	50	50
202 CRIP 4½s63A	50	50	50
105 CRIP 4½s80	50	50	50
200 CRIAR 4s88	50	50	50
1494 CRIP r 4s34	38¾	39¾	39¾
3 ChDS 1½s63	100	100	100
4 ChcNWT 4s83	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Cl UT 5s73	84½	84½	84½
5 Cl UT 4½s77	78	84½	84½
25 ColGE 4½s 81	85	53½	85
12 Col Gs 6s 41	103½	103¾	103½
4 Con Bd 3½s48	104½	104¼	104½
1 Cons P 3½s70	104½	104½	104½
2 ConsP 3¼s68	113	111½	113
20 CruceSti 3¼s55	108	108	108
78 Del & H 4s 63	98½	98¼	98¼
11 D&RG 4s 36	48	48¾	48¾
2 D&RGW 4s 55	8½	8½	8½
18 DRGW 1s 53A	4¾	4¾	4¾
53 D&RGW 5s 78	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 DetEd 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 DuqYt 3½s 65	110	110	110
13 Erie 4½s 2015	66	65½	66
15 Erie 4s 53	103	102½	102¾
11 FirestTR 3s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
20 FlaEC 5s 74	43	43	43
3 Gdrich 4½s 64	101¾	101¾	101¾
19 Gt Nor 4s 77B	107¼	106¾	106¾
4 Gt Nor 4s 46D	98¼	98½	98¼
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 HousOil 4¼s54	91½	91½	91½
6 Hud C 5s52A	106½	106½	106½
8 H&M 5s52	87	87	87
46 H&M inc5s57	57	58¾	58¾
4 H&M 5s52	104½	102½	102½
61 IC 4½s55	84½	84½	84½
139 IC 4s2pd96	61¾	61¾	61¾
21 ICCSL 5s63A	88¾	88¾	88¾
36 ICCSL 4½s63	58¾	58¾	58¾
20 IntGN 6s 52	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 IntGN1s16s52	47¾	47¾	47¾
12 IntGN 5s56B	43¾	43¾	43¾
32 Int Hrv 4s 62	59¼	58¾	59¼
11 Int Pap 5s47	104¼	104¼	104½
18 Int T&T 5s55	77	77	77½
38 Int T&T 4½s52	82½	82	82½
32 KCFS1 4s 36	75½	75	75½
6 K C Ter 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
10 Lac G 5½s 53	99¼	99	99¼
1 Leh V H T 5s 54	56¼	56	56¼
1 L V N Y 4½s 50	64	64½	64½
21 Leh V 5s 2003 st	43	42¾	43
21 Leh V 4½s 2003	38¾	37¾	38¾
157 Leh V 4s 2003	37¼	36	37¼
1 L Isl r 4s 49	105	105	105
1 Lou & A 4s 89	94	93¾	93¾
7 L&N 5s 2003 B	107	107	107
40 M&NW 4s47	60	60	60
14 MSPS&M g5s38	29½	29¼	29½
9 MSPS&M 4s38	29½	29½	29½
3 M-K-T 5s62A	67	67	67
129 M-K-T aj 5s67	41½	41	41
54 M-K-T 1st4s90	58	57¾	58
1 M-K-T2½d B	55½	55½	55½
66 Mo P 5½s49	104½	104	104½
39 Mo P 5s65A	58¾	57¾	58¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Arg 4s 72 Pesb	85	84¾	84¾
3 Arg 4s 72 Ap	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Arg 4½s 71	84¾	84¾	84¾
19 Australia 5s 55	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Austral 4½s 56	94½	94	94
29 Brazil 8s 41	90	90	90
42 Braz 6½s 26-57	53	53	53
28 Braz 6½s 27-57	50½	49¾	50½
3 Canada 4s 60	109	108¾	108¾
77 Chile 4s 60 Asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chile 4s Jan 61a	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Copenh 6s52	89½	89½	89½
1 Cuba 4½s57	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Denmk 6s42	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 MinasG 6½s58	69	69	69
3 Norway 4s63	93¾	93¾	93¾
8 Pan 3¼s94st	94¼	94¼	94¼
89 Peru 1st6s60	89	89	89
2 Peru 2d6s61	19½	19½	19½
4 Poland 4s50	18½	18½	18½
21 Rio de J 6½s53	18	18	18
4 SaoPCtr 8½s57	32¼	31¾	32¼
2 SrbsCr8 7s62	31½	31½	31½
1 Warsaw 7s58	13½	13½	13½
Total bond sales today (in dollars): 10,...			
317,500: previous day, 11,247,500; week ago 10,548,100; year ago, 10,009,500; two years ago, 8,728,500. Jan. 1 to date, 29,341,000 year ago, 32,595,000; two years ago, 34,...			

Closing Prices

New York Curb

2:55 Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (1½g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Ainsworth (3½g)	7½	7½	7½
200	Air Assoc (1g)	9⅛	9	9
100	Air Investors	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Airc Access	2⅛	2	2⅛
500	Air-wayElAp (.30g)	2	2	2
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	115½	115½	115½
50	Allied Prod (2a)	23¾	23¾	23¾
450	Alum Ltd (.80a)	76	74	76
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
1200	Alum Co Am (1g)	30¼	29⅞	30¼
20	Alum Co Am pf	110½	110¼	110¼
200	AmCenMfg (.70g)	6	6	6
50	Am CP&LA (1½g)	39	39	39
100	ACP&LAmer (.34k)	35½	35½	35½
200	Am Cit&P&LB	2	2	2
900	Am Cyan B (.60a)	40½	39¾	40½
1000	Am&Fgn P war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1800	AmGas&El (1.60a)	27½	27	27¼
25	AGas&El pf (4½)	107	107	107
50	Am Gen &2 pf (2)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Am Laun Mch (2)	27	26¾	27
500	Am Light & T (1.20)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
50	Am Mfg (3g)	37	37	37
1100	Am Maracaibo	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
300	Am Meter (1)	19	18¾	19
1900	Am Republics (1½g)	11½	11¼	11½
100	Am Seal-Kap (.30g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4400	Am Superpow	1⅛	1	1⅛
600	Am Sup pf	88	88	88
100	Am Writ Pap	15¼	15	15
100	Apex Elec Mfg (3g)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
500	Appal E Pow pf (.46)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
500	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2200	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Ark N Gas pf (1.10g)	10¼	10	10¼
800	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	9⅛	8¾	8¾
50	Atl Cst L Co (3½g)	31	31	31
400	Atlas Corp war	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
200	Atlas D Forge (.1g)	5½	5½	5½
200	Atlas Ply (.60)	11¾	11¾	11¾
400	Babcock & W (1½g)	22¼	22	22¼
100	BoldLoco pf (2.10)	39¾	39¾	39¾
6100	Baldwin Loco war	7¼	7	7¼
200	Barium Stk Ba (.60)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Basic Refract (.40)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Bayl Steel 1 (3½g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Bell Tel Can (.8)	130	130	130
800	Bellanca Aircr (.1g)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
400	Berk & Gay Furn	7	7	7
300	Birds S Fdy (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1900	Bliss (E W)	15½	14⅜	14⅜
2400	Blue Ridge	2¼	2	2
100	Blue Ridge pf	44	43½	43½
200	Bohack (HC)	9	8½	9
60	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	87	84	87
200	Braz Tr L&P	19¾	19½	19¾
200	Breeze Corp (1.60)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
900	Brewst Aero	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1200	Hecla Min (1)	10	9¾	10
100	Helena Rubin (1½g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Heller pf (1½)	20	20	20
300	Heyden Chem (.60g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
300	Hoe (R) & Co A	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
300	Holl C Gold (h.85)	10	9¾	10
50	Horn & Hard (1.60)	26¼	26¼	26¼
700	Humble Oil (.50g)	39¾	39¾	39¾
200	Hum-RosaP (.40g)	4½	4½	4½
300	Hussmann-L& (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
4500	Huyler's pf (3.43g)	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
1400	Hygrade Pd (1g)	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
300	Ill Pow	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ill Pow div ct	9½	9½	9½
100	Ill Pow pf (2.80g)	43½	43½	43½
100	Ill Zinc (1.45g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h⅛)	12	12	12
100	ImpOilLtdreg (h⅛)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
100	Ind Stw 6 pf	48	44	46
100	Ind Stw 7 pf	49	48¾	48½
100	Indpls P&L pf	110	110	110
50	Indus Finan pf	20	20	20
150	Ins Co N Am	81¾	81¾	81¾
100	Int Cig Mch	15	15	15
200	Int Hyd-El pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Int Indust	3½	3½	3½
800	Int Min&Ch war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1400	Int Petrol (h⅛)	18¼	17¾	18¼
100	Int Pet reg (h⅛)	18	18	18
100	Int Prod (¾g)	8½	8½	8½
1060	Int Util B	¾	¾	¾
100	Int Util pr pf (3½)	46	46	46
300	Inest Roy (.04)	1	1	1
25	Iron Fire vtc (1.20)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Ital Superpwr A	1	1	1
200	Jacobs Air Bk (.18g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Jacobs (F L)	3¾	3½	3¾
250	Ken-RadTubLA	19	19	19
150	Keppel Co pf (6)	103½	103½	103½
100	Krueger Brew (1.75e)	23	23	23

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
1200	Lake Shore M (2.80)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Lakey Fdy & M	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Lane-Wells (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Lang Un Bak A (2)	21	21	21
100	Le Tourneau (1)	17½	17½	17½
3000	Leonard Oil Dev	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Line Material (½g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
1500	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8	8	8
600	Long Is Lig	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Long Is L pf	51½	51	51½
425	Long Is L pf B	50¾	50	50¾
900	Louis L pf (.40)	7½	7	7½
50	Margar Oil (1)	26	26	26
100	Mass Util Asso	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	McCord Rad B	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	McWil Dredg (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Memph N Gas (½g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mesabi Iron	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Mich Bumper	3	3	3
50	Mich Stl Tube (.30g)	5	5	5
1000	Michigan Sug	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Mich Sug pf (.60g)	6	6	6
200	MicromatHone(.20g)	6	6	6
1100	Mid St P Avtc(.51e)	9¼	8¾	9
3200	Mid St P Bvtc	2

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅛	5⅛
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	27¼	29¼
American Manufacturing	33¾	38¾
American Manufac 5 pf	86¾	..
American Wringer Co	7¼	8½
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	38	41¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14⅝	15¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	63¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅛	18
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33¼	36
Brown Co	1.50	1.80
Brown Co pf	29¼	31¾
Campbell A S C Inc	5⅝	6⅝
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅝	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30	32¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	26½
Draper Corporation	70¼	73¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	6⅝	8
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅜	20¼
Exolon Co	6½	8¼
Family Finance Inc	10⅛	11⅛
Family Finance pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	31¼	33½
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅞	16⅜
General Machinery	19¼	21½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6⅞	8
Goodall Worsted Company	32½	35½
Graton & Knight Co	9⅞	11⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	94¾	98¾
Kraton & Knight Co pr pf	31¼	34¼
Great Northern Paper Co	30	32
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	21⅞	23½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅞	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅜	15¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	29¾	31¾
International Machine Tool	7¾	8¼
Keith George E Co	55¼	..
Kendall Company	7⅞	9½
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	34¼	36¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5⅝	6½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	38¾	41¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¾	62
Merck & Co	40¾	44
Merck & Co 4½ pf	107½	111½
Merrimack Manufacturing	36¼	39½
Merrimack Manu pf	58¾	63¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅝	22¼
Millers Falls Company	9	10¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7⅞	8½
Nashawena Mills	14	15⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manu Co	34¾	38
Nashua Manu Co 1st pf	68¾	72
Nashua Manu Co 2d pf	26⅝	29⅛
National Chemical & Mfg	4½	5½
National Shirt Shops	12⅜	13⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	53¾	57¾
Newmarket Manu Co	42⅝	46
Nicholson File Company	34¼	36¾
Nonquitt Mills	30¼	33½
Ohio Finance	7⅜	8¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39⅞	42¾
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	114½	119
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26¾	29
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	47⅝	..
Sanford Mills	30¾	33¾
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	25¾
Tampax Inc	4⅜	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	1⅞	2⅜
United Elastic Corp	15⅝	17⅛
U S Envelope Company	53¾	58¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	46¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅞	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	11
West Point Manufacturing	46¼	49¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10½	11⅝

* Ex-dividend.
♦ Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	146½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52¼	54⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36⅝
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty Company	10⅝	11⅞
American Equitable (1)	18¼	19¾
Am Insurance Newark (1½a)	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	51⅝	54¾
American Reserve	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅝	7¾
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	21⅝	23½
City of New York (1g)	17⅝	19⅝
Connecticut General Life (1a)	38¾	41¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	40½	44
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	82½	86½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅝	13½
Franklin Fire (1a)	26	28
General Reinsurance (2)	43½	46½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (⅛)	8½	9⅝
Great American Insurance (1)	26¼	28
Hanover (1.20)	24¼	26¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	96½	100
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41⅝	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	29	30⅝
Homestead (⅛g)	13¾	15⅜
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	79¾	82¼
Jersey Insurance Nw York (1½)	38¼	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8½	9¼
Maryland Casualty	7⅝	8⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	73½	77
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	6½	7⅝
Merchant Fire Associatn (1½a)	46⅛	49¼
National Fire (2)	54¾	57¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7⅝
National Union (3a)	181	191
New Amsterdm Casualty (1g)	24⅜	26⅝
New Brunswick (1½a)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44½	47
New York Fire (.80)	13¼	14⅝
North River (1)	21¾	23½
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅝
Northern (3a)	89	93½
Pacific Fire (5)	105½	110½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	45½	48
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅞	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84	88
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅜	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅛	35⅝
Reinsurante Cor New York (¼g)	3⅞	5⅜
Republic InsuranceCoTexas(1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	288	298
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	48¾	51¼
Security (1.40)	35¼	37¼
Springfield (4½a)	126½	132
Standard Accident	59½	63¼
Travelers (16)	472	487
United States Fid&Guarantee 1a	35⅞	37⅝
United States Fire (2)	47¼	50
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	68	73
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅞	32⅜

a—also extra or extras. e—paid last year. g—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.28	3.58
Amerex Holding	23.625	25.50
American Business Shares	3.30	3.62
Axe Houghton Fund	13.12	14.11
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.25	103.30
Boston Fund	16.55	17.80
Broad Street Investing	26.95	29.14
Bullock Fund	14.50	15.89
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.74	29.83
Chemical Fund	9.40	10.17
Christiana Securities Co	2330.00	2445.00
Commodity Corp z z z	9.23	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.75	38.75
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.20	21.70
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.19	13.09
Equitable Invest Corp	28.51	30.66
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.50	33.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.73	19.09
Fund Investors Inc	21.03	23.06
General Capital	31.42	33.78
General Investors Trust	5.08	5.47
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Admin Shares	6.76	7.44
Railroad Shares	3.15	3.48
Steel Shares	4.13	4.55
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.91	21.41
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.84	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.15
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ... 28.66	S-1 ...	25.92
B-2 ... 28.61	S-2 ...	13.38
B-3 ... 19.31	S-3 ...	10.30
B-4 ... 10.01	S-4 ...	4.45
K-1 ... 17.60	K-2 ...	18.57
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	89.80	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.20	..
Maryland Fund	4.15	4.75
Mass Invest Tr	20.35	21.88
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.00	10.75
Mutual Invest	10.32	11.28
Nation Wide Voting	1.22	1.35
New England Fund	12.10	13.04
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.625	20.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.53
Putnam Fund	13.14	14.13
Quarterly Income Shares	6.10	6.60
Railway & Light Sec	12.625	14.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.29	3.62
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.06	90.86
Spencer Trask Fund	13.70	14.59
State Street Invest	78.50	84.35
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	15.70	17.26
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc-Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.58	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.56	....
Diversified Tr C	3.45	....
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.54	5.28
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.97	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.62	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.53	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.19	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.80	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow2"B"	1.75	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	24.50	26.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 5
Total sales, 13,500

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75d	Bos & Albany	97	97	97	97½
2.00	Bos Edison	33¾	32½	33¼	32½
5.00	Bos Elevated	68	68	68	67¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	27
..	Bos & M st A pf	5½	4¾	5⅜	4¾
..	Bos & M st B pf	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
..	Bos & M st C pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
..	Bos & M st D pf	5⅛	5	5⅛	6¼
.84	Bos Pers Prop	14	14	14	15⅞
.75d	Copper Range	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	6⅜
	E Gas&Fuel	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
3.00d	E G&F pf	33¼	33¼	33¾	33¼
4.50	E G&F pr pf	57½	57¼	57¾	58⅜
	Isle Royale	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
.90d	Loew's Boston	16½	16½	16½	16½
	Maine Cent pf	24	24	24	24
3.00d	Mergenthaler	49	49	49	48
5.75d	NE Tel&Tel	106¼	106	106	106⅛
	North Butte	40c	33c	33c	40c
.60	Shawmut Asso	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27	26	27	26¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	70¾	69¾	70⅝	69¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Union Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston will be held at the office of the Association, 236 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, January 19, 1944, at 2 P. M., to nominate and elect Directors to fill the vacancies of those whose terms expire and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Leo P. Grace
Secretary

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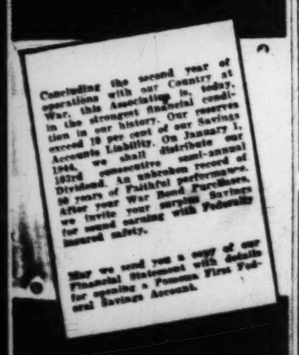

Concluding the second year of operations with our Country at War, this Association is, today, in the strongest financial condition in our history. Our reserves exceed 10 per cent of our Savings Accounts Liability. On January 1, 1944, we shall distribute our 103rd consecutive record of Dividend. An unbroken performance of 10 years of Faithful Purchases. After four War Bond Savings we invite your surplus dollars for sound earning with Federally insured safety.

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Court Ruling Aid to Utility Rate Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—In an opinion described by spokesmen of Federal regulatory agencies as a "green light," a "land-mark," and a "boon to all regulatory agencies, local and national" the Supreme Court has just handed down a 5 to 3 decision streamlining public rate control of utilities, and probably saving consumers millions of dollars.

The decision is in the Hope Gas Company case, reversing a lower court's decision against the Federal Power Commission, and applying not only to Federal but to local, urban and state regulatory bodies, whether over power companies, transportation companies, gas or similar utilities.

The essence of the decision is that it upholds the use by regulatory bodies of a simple alternative method of valuing the property of public utilities, on the basis of which rates are fixed. For many years the orthodox method was "reproduction cost," involving a hypothetical computation of what the cost would be to build the same properties today. Regulatory bodies have pressed for the "prudent investment" approach in determining costs, in which the investments taken from actual records are used as a base for determining fair profits, and hence consumers' rates.

The second method, it has been argued, squeezes out the "water" in public utility valuations, resulting in lower rates, while in addition to "streamlines" the valuation procedure.

Until the Supreme Court's decision on Monday, it is explained, regulatory agencies, local and national, have faced the threat of legal tie-ups if they used the "prudent investment" procedure. The public utility could argue that the regulatory agencies had failed to take into consideration the "reproduction cost" basis.

But last Monday, in a far-reaching decision, the high court ruled that the Federal Power Commission's rate orders are not subject to Federal Court interference unless their "total effect" is "unjust and unreasonable."

Will Help Local Rate-Making

The court's opinion was written by Mr. Justice Douglas. Justices Jackson, Frankfurter and Reed dissented, and Mr. Justice Rutledge did not participate.

The decision is expected to save a great many legal battles, and eliminate one big possibility of legal tie-up. The FPC deals only with interstate wholesale rates, but the Supreme Court's precedent is expected to facilitate local rate-making of all sorts.

Ultimate savings to the public under the procedure to which the high court now gives a green light may be immense.

A recent FPC report estimates electric and power company valuations as between 15 and 20 billion dollars. About 90 per cent of these are interstate companies, whose value the FPC is now re-appraising.

In its brief efforts so far, it has cut $380,000,000 from company valuations.

Courts argue that utilities are entitled to rates yielding 6 to 8 per cent of value of property.

Hence the question of what Mr. Smith pays for his gas, electricity, streetcar, bus fare, and like comes down in most cases to the value of the property. The higher the value, the higher the rates.

Jurists Disagree

There is always an economic pressure for utilities to "write-up" their investment values. The FPC in its investigations so far claims to have found average power company "write-ups" of 30 per cent.

The court's decision was featured by a sharp cleavage between Mr. Justice Frankfurter, on one hand, and Justices Black and Murphy, on the other, all three Roosevelt appointees.

In dissenting in the case, Mr. Justice Frankfurter argued that the commission should be required to set forth "with explicitness the criteria by which it is guided" in determining that rates are reasonable. He argued that "Congressional acquiescence" in accepting the doctrine embodied in an earlier rail rate case "may fairly be claimed."

In a sharp counter-opinion, concurring with the majority and specifically taking exception to the Frankfurter reasoning, Justices Black and Murphy charged that Justice Frankfurter makes "what is patently a wholly gratuitous assertion as to constitutional law."

The two justices added in part: "We feel compelled to say that we do not understand that Congress has voluntarily acquiesced in a constitutional principle of government that courts, rather than legislative bodies, possess final authority over regulation of economic affairs."

Am. Express Head

Affiliated Photo-Conway

Ralph T. Reed

Executive vice-president of the American Express Company named president, succeeding Frederick P. Small, who will become chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Reed will continue as a director and member of the executive committee of American Express and the American Express Company, Inc.

Batt Says War Output in '44 To Level Off

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Problems of reconversion that face industry in 1944 will be more difficult, in many ways, than the conversion of the peacetime economy to a war basis in 1942, William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board said today.

Speaking before the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Batt said that war production in 1944 would level off as the military builds up adequate reserves of supplies at needed points. Military output of U. S. factories will probably run 10 to 15 per cent greater than 1943, with aircraft and components, radio and radar, naval vessels and certain specialized items tops in the production parade, Batt reported.

The reductions in other programs which are past their peace requirements will make materials available in certain areas, and manpower available in others, which will generate great pressures for return to civilian goods production, Mr. Batt said.

"As I look farther ahead and pass the period of Germany's defeat, I am gravely concerned," Mr. Batt told his audience. "The pulling and hauling which has characterized too much of our national habit in the years that are past, the pressure of individual groups for their own betterment without regard to the welfare of the country, the narrow little views that so many of us hold, seem wholly inadequate to meet the grave issues we inevitably must face."

Management as a whole is anxious to get back to peacetime production, Mr. Batt said, in the understandable desire to protect postwar markets and obtain profits which are not subject to renegotiation. Workers are also concerned to get into lines of work which promise postwar jobs.

These factors may seriously handicap the war production which must be maintained in 1944 unless some equitable plan for resumption of civilian manufactures is ordered, Mr. Batt said. There can be no re-conversion, in any industry, until the demands of the war are met, he continued.

Mr. Batt also counseled that traditional American thinking would need to be overhauled with regard to postwar international trade. The U. S. is a creditor nation, he said, and unless we take steps to insure that our debtors can pay their debts with goods they make, our foreign trade will fall off and the seeds of another war will be sown.

$7,782,000 Bond Issue For B. & A. Approved

By the Associated Press

Issue by the Boston & Albany Railroad of $7,782,000 in bonds for repayment of money advanced by the New York Central Railroad has been approved by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

The bonds are to be delivered to the New York Central at par in payment of advance previously made to the Boston & Albany for paying and refunding certain other bonds.

The Massachusetts Utilities Department stated it would consider subsequently "the rate of interest, maturity dates and other terms and conditions as may be required by law."

Norwegian Bonds Drawn For Redemption on Feb. 1

NEW YORK (AP)—Holders of 20-year 6 per cent external loan sinking fund gold bonds of the Kingdom of Norway due Aug. 1, 1944, have been notified that $1,182,000 principal amount of bonds in the issue have been drawn by lot for redemption on Feb. 1, next.

The drawn bonds will be paid at 100 per cent of their principal amount and are to be surrendered for redemption at the head office of the National City Bank of New York.

Knutson Would Split Revenue, Treasury Units

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charging that Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau attempted "to usurp the constitutional control of the legislative branch over tax policy," Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota has proposed legislation to strip the Cabinet Member of all authority over internal revenue.

He accused the Treasury Department of "playing politics" with tax policy.

The Minnesotan, Republican leader in the tax-initiating Ways and Means Committee, announced he would propose that the committee sponsor legislation to divorce the Internal Revenue Bureau from the Treasury and make it an independent agency.

"In my opinion," he declared, "the time has come to completely eliminate Treasury dictation on matters of tax policy."

Concerned with Politics

His formal statement added:

"There is no good reason why the bureau, the activities of which relate strictly to the collection of taxes, should continue to be under the domination of the Treasury, which too often is more concerned with the politics of tax policy than with giving Congress unbiased information upon which it can intelligently formulate revenue legislation."

Mr. Knutson commented that the secretary "would rather lose his teeth than the Internal Revenue Bureau."

The move to separate Mr. Morgenthau from all dealings with tax policy follows closely the Congressional rejection of the Treasury's $10,500,000,000 new tax program. The House wrote instead a bill providing slightly more than $2,000,000,000 and the legislation now is pending in the Senate.

If the revenue raising committees of Congress were enabled to work directly with an independent Internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. Knutson said, "there is no doubt but that improved procedure in the collection of taxes could be worked out." He added:

Permit Greater Service

"The separation of the two agencies would take politics out of the operation and enforcement of our tax laws, prevent the Administration from using the threat of unwarranted investigation of income tax returns as an instrument of punishment or duress, and permit the bureau to be of much greater service to Congress in advising on the mechanism of collecting taxes. . . .

"The Secretary and his staff have revealed time and again that their approach to tax problems is influenced by their desire to bring about changes in our economic system which are contrary to American principles and to which Congress is opposed.

"They have failed to recognize that under the constitution the power to originate revenue legislation lies with the House of Representatives, not with the executive branch, and that under the law of the land the Treasury Department has no right even to submit proposals for raising revenue except at the invitation of Congress."

Standard Brands Buys Cheese Unit

NEW YORK (AP)—Purchase by Standard Brands, Inc., of the outstanding stock of the Shefford Cheese Co., Inc., of Green Bay, Wis., was announced by James S. Adams, president of Standard Brands.

The Shefford company formerly was a subsidiary of Kingan & Co., Inc., of Indianapolis, and has plants at Green Bay, Nashville and Dallas.

Frank T. Lewis, formerly vice-president of Kingan, was elected president of the Shefford company, which will be operated now as a subsidiary of Standard Brands.

Standard Brands also announced purchase of all the stock of Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., of Cleveland.

Firestone Tire Files Preferred Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an issue of 450,000 shares of 4½ per cent series preferred stock with a par value of $45,000,000.

Proceeds from the sale of the new issue along with additional funds of the company are to be applied to the redemption on March 1, 1944, of the presently outstanding 454,129 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

The principal underwriters will be Harriman Ripley & Co., and Otis & Co.

Creighton and Harriman Reserve Board Directors

By the Associated Press

Albert M. Creighton has been appointed chairman and agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for 1944—his third successive year in the position—the board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced yesterday.

The board also appointed Henry I. Harriman a Class C director for a three-year term, beginning Jan. 1, 1944, and designated Henry S. Dennison as deputy chairman of the bank for 1944.

CLASSIFIED

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HOUSEKEEPER desired, permanent position for someone interested in a home; must be fond of children; small modern house, young couple, year-old baby; $15 a week; references required; 13 miles from Boston, convenient Lynn and Wakefield. Write P. O. Box 174, Lynnfield Center, Tel. 233, Mass.

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Gentleman's estate, about 350 acres rolling land, fronting about half mile on both sides of fine macadam road. Owner's residence—one of the finest examples of Colonial homes. First floor over 10 large rooms, second floor 7 master bedrooms and 4 baths, overlooking a beautiful valley and mountains beyond. Also 7-room Dutch Colonial and two cottages. Apple orchard, about 4000 bearing trees of finest quality with demand always exceeding supply. Up-to-the-minute apple storage. Priced to sell at $175,000. Inspection by Appointment.

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FOR SALE — General store and 40 acres of land with four buildings. Store building concrete. Sales exceed $40,000 per year. Located in Imperial County, California. Address W. C. ROSS, Ross Corner, Yuma, Ariz., R. 2.

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See also
the Coast-to-Coast
Real Estate Directory
for Advertisements
of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE
OF THIS ISSUE

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

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FOR RENT Feb. 1st, 4-room modern apartment on 1st floor; convenient to trains, stores and buses. Call before 10 a. m. LASell 6778. West Newton, Mass.

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WAKEFIELD, MASS., 10 Green St.—2 rooms, private home; couple or 2 ladies; near trans.; kitchen privileges; references. Call Cry. 0976-W.

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MONTREAL, QUE.—Bright, comfortable room; near Green Mary Road; $8.00 per week. Phone Walnut 1092.

ORANGE, N. J.—Room to rent for young woman, private family. C. C. MILLER, 365 Lincoln Avenue. Or. 4-0911.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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INSTITUTIONAL food service; good salary or salary-commission; also attractive jobber distributor plan; can use in Chicago, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., or Milwaukee; prefer man acquainted with trade; all replies confidential. Write Box P-7, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago 1.

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Bruins Trade Hollett for Pat Egan

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the most sensational bit of hockey trading locally since Tiny Thompson was sold to Detroit in 1938, the Boston Bruins today announced the trading of Defenseman Flash Hollett to the same club for Defenseman Pat Egan. It was a straight player swap with no cash involved.

The move came hard on the heels of the Bruins' 6-4 victory over Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden last night to close out the first half of their 1943-44 campaign. Those close to the Bruins believe the colorful Egan will help them in their big task of overhauling Montreal Canadiens, who maintained their 11-point lead over Boston by beating Toronto 6-3.

Should Help Players

Besides helping the Bruins the trade should help both players, for neither has hit his stride this season. Flash set a scoring record for defensemen with 44 points last winter, but this season has totaled only 16 points. Egan, an individualist who closely resembles Eddie Shore in his play, found his flamboyant style cramped by Detroit's flair for the defensive and has earned just two more points than Hollett.

The trade could be called the swap of the $15,000 beauties, for Hollett came to the Bruins from Toronto for that amount in the 1335-36 season, while Detroit acquired the rights to Egan and Harry Watson from the defunct Brooklyn Americans for just $500 more. Following the demise of Amerks, Pat entered the Canadian Army, where he remained until being given his medical discharge this winter.

When reached today Hollett stated that he would return home to Toronto on the afternoon trian, and was undecided when, where or if he would report to Detroit. Egan is to report to the Bruins in Toronto Saturday night.

The move is really the last by the Bruins, as they ended the first half of the schedule, and altogether they are satisfied with their position except for one thing. That is the fact they are not in first place.

Point With Pride

Other than that, as the politicians say, they can point with pride to several occurrences which have been most pleasing. These include the playing achievements of Bill Cowley and Herb Cain, the team's loss of only game out of 12 on home ice, their ability to score more goals than any other team in the circuit, and their surprising lack of penalties.

Outside of the Hollett-Egan trade, of course, most of the talk today centered around Cowley, whose two assists last night boosted his complete major-league total to 258 and saw him overtake and pass Frankie Boucher of New York Rangers for a new N. H. L. record. Starting this season Boucher had 252 assists, and he has added five more in his brief play in 10 games. Bill caught him when he set up Herb Cain in the first period and then surged ahead when he helped Sugar score again in the second stanza.

The two assists brought Cowley's total for the season to 33 and his point total to 52. He is now only 12 assists behind his own single-season assist record, and just 21 points in back of the N. H. L.'s high in individual scoring. Cain's two goals gave him 36 for the season, and he has 18 more to get to tie the circuit's best in history.

Tops in Goals

The Bruins' 125 goals this season are the tops, and the boys have their eye on regaining the record taken from them last year by Toronto. In 1929-30 the B's scored 179 goals, a mark which stood until a year ago when the Leafs came up with 198 to the Bruins' 195. With their terrific start the Rossmen figure easily to top 200 for the season. In penalties the Bruins are low with 106 minutes to 107 for New York.

As they face the second half of the campaign, which begins in Toronto Saturday night, the Bruins are hoping to take care of that one little item about first place. Unfortunately, however, they have to depend on the other clubs to help out by beating Montreal once in a while, and so far the other outfits have shown little inclination to do so. Most of them are already conceding Canadiens first place, but the Bruins believe they still can be caught. They deserve the Order of Merit for that belief. If they catch Montreal, they should be given the Distinguished Flying Cross, for that's exactly what they'll have to do.

Briefs: Don Gallinger left today for Toronto to see if he is going to get an extension of his leave from the RCAF . . . If not, he has played his last game in Boston for the duration . . . Both Guy Labrie and Russ Kopak, up from the Olympics again, played well last night . . . Labrie was especially effective as he filled in for the absent Johnny Crawford . . . Bruins leave tomorrow at 7 p. m. for Toronto, where they will have a light workout Friday . . . Manager Art Ross will make the trip . . . Following Saturday's game the team will be given a mid-winter furlough and will reassemble here in Boston for a practice session at the Arena on Thursday, Jan. 13.

Frank Ryan, Bruins' publicity chief, is leaving for a short trip to Florida . . . He will be back in time for the Bruins' next home game against Rangers Saturday, Jan. 15 . . . Bep Guidolin will not go to Toronto . . . Cully Dahlstrom of the Hawks got his first penalty of the season last night . . . Other scorers for Boston besides Cain included Stoney Jackson with two, and Clapper and Hollett with one . . . Clapper and Labrie picked up two assists each, and Stoney one . . . Hawks scored three goals on interceptions of Bruins' passouts from their own end . . . Red Dutton, Managing Director of the league, visited Boston on the start of a tour of the circuit . . . He left after the game for New York . . . Red believes the official scorers should be seated in the balcony as they are here and in New York, instead of at rinkside as they are in Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, and Chicago.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	18	2	3	39	111	47
Boston	12	9	4	28	125	115
Toronto	12	11	2	26	108	100
Chicago	10	13	0	20	91	102
Detroit	7	11	4	18	76	95
New York	4	17	1	9	76	128

Results Jan. 4

Boston 6, Chicago 4.
Montreal 6, Toronto 3.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Selke's Visit to Boston

Space having been rather restricted the past few days, it was not until now that we could get around to the visit to Boston of Frank Selke, the little man in the derby hat who is subbing for Major Conn Smythe at Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens until the war is over. And subbing very nicely, too, it might be added.

Frank is quite different from Conn. You would never know he was around unless you went looking for him. To find Smythe, all you had to do was listen for the tempest and head in its general direction. Both work in different ways, but both get results.

Selke vs. Smythe

Selke would never dress up in top hat, white tie, and tails to answer a challenge from Art Ross that the league was not dignified enough. Smythe did. Frankie would never roar at the players in the dressing room. Conn did, and frequently included newspaper reporters in his tirades.

Yet in his quiet fashion Selke can get as much out of a team as Conn ever could. For instance, there was a time last season when the Leafs were in a slump. The end of the year was approaching and the Stanley Cup play-offs were coming up. Leafs hadn't won a game in four starts, and with only two games left to play with the league-leading Detroit Red Wings, Toronto was not even sure of a play-off berth.

Several of the players had been lying down on the job. They either felt there would be no hockey this year or that they would not be around to play through retirement or entering the service, and Selke knew their feelings. He didn't threaten to fine them, or suspend them. He didn't even roar at them. He merely called them one side and talked to them.

Hockey Good to Him

"Hockey has been good to me," ran the general tenor of his talk, "and it has been good to you fellows. But for hockey some of you fellows might only be earning $25 a week as grocery clerks. Whether there is hockey next year or not, or whether you can play or not, you should feel bound to give hockey all you have while you are in it. Moreover, you are hurting hockey by quitting on the job, and I don't like anything that hurts the game. Neither do thousands of kids all over Canada who look up to you fellows as heroes—and who deserve the same chance in hockey that you have had."

Did the talk reach home? These boys came to life to beat the Wings Saturday in Toronto, and then kept their fire going to burn them with another defeat in Detroit the following night. Selke was so pleased that he voted one of the offenders a $2,000 bonus.

That little story is typical of Frank Selke, the fellow who knows that the hockey of today is not the hockey of the past but who is doing everything possible not only to keep the game going but to better it. He doesn't like to see youngsters jumping from junior circles to the major league, for few of them are ready, but he is willing to string along with any move that keeps hockey from closing up.

Took Singing Lessons

"When I was a kid I used to take singing lessons," he said, "and it was a year before my teacher let me have a piece of music. I had to practice scales and tone control. It should be the same for the kids in hockey. They shouldn't be playing professional rules, but should be learning how to take and make passes, and how to skate and shoot. They can't learn the game by throwing the puck into the attacking zone and chasing it."

His theory is sound, and after the war that will probably happen. In the meantime, however, the promotion of kids is merely a means to an end, and Frank is stringing along with the crowd. He is doing a good job at the Gardens, where he first appeared on the scene in 1929. He is a hard man to know, for he doesn't seek publicity, but he is a true friend when he really gets to know you. He is a scrapper who will back his honest convictions to the limit..

He has just one fault—he doesn't get to Boston often enough.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—During the recent fuss between Ray Dumont's National Baseball Congress and the National Amateur Baseball Federation about who should govern amateur baseball, someone asked Prexy Dumont the definition of a "semi-pro" club . . . "You tell me the difference between an amateur and a professional," countered Ray, "and I'll give you the definition of 'semi-pro.'" . . . Traditionally, an amateur is a fellow who won't accept a check—which makes a semi-pro a guy who'll take what he can get but prefers cash because it never bounces.

Navy orders have just wrecked a promising baseball squad at the Bainbridge, Md., Naval Training Station with the transfer of big-leaguers Johnny Mize, Barney McCoskey, Eddie Pellagrini, Tom Ferrick, Jack Hallett, Bob Harris, Vern Olsen, Marv Felderman, Joe Grace, Johnny Lucadello, and George Dickey to a West Coast receiving ship . . . Ensign Joe Burk, former National and Diamond Sculls rowing champion, and Roger Hallowell, ex-Harvard oarsman, are P-T boat skippers in the Southwest Pacific . . . Just coxswains new, eh?

One reason why Ken McCauley, the Rangers' goalie, let those 13 shots go by the other night was that he had just received word he'd have to resign as probation officer in Edmonton, Alta., because he hadn't held it long enough to qualify for the leave of absence he thought had been granted. Ken spends most of his spare time here studying the methods of local officers . . . Archie Hahn, veteran track and boxing coach at Virginia, became a grandfather twice during the holidays . . . Bruno Betzel, new Montreal Royals' manager, is the only five-letter man in baseball. His full name is Frederick Albert John Henry David Betzel . . . Maybe plain John McDonald got the bounce for lack of names.

Luckman on Duty

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Sid Luckman, quarterback and passing ace of the Chicago Bears, has taken over his new duties as an Ensign in the U. S. Maritime Service. He is assigned to the station at Sheepshead Bay.

Ford Frick Speaks For Old League

(This is another in a series, written expressly for the Associated Press by sports leaders, in which prospects for 1944 are discussed.)

By Ford C. Frick

(President of the National Baseball League)

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—No one knows how the developments of 1944 will shape the programs of baseball.

We faced 1943 with the determination to carry through a pennant race as near like peacetime as could be done while giving full co-operation to the high command in war economies, transportation emergencies, drives for war funds and war bonds, and the various other contingencies as they came up.

The testimony from all fronts was that baseball fans now in the Army and Navy found the news from the baseball leagues as popular a topic of interest and argument as in their civilian days. They rooted for their home team with the same zeal, even though some of their home team's brighest stars were out of the lineup for the duration, perhaps even the more enthusiastically because those stars had joined up somewhere in Uncle Sam's big varsity.

We played our schedule last year with teams composed mainly of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, some 4-F's, some plus-38's, some sub-19's. We face a season coming up in which the outlook is for fewer of the family men in our lineups, more of the other groups.

President Roosevelt wrote to Judge Landis Jan. 15, 1942, a month after Pearl Harbor:

"I honestly feel that it would be best for the country to keep baseball going . . . If 300 teams use 5,000 or 6,000 players, those players are a definite recreational asset to at least 20,000,000 of their fellow-citizens—and that, in my judgment, is thoroughly worthwhile."

The National League's aim for 1944 is to carry through on the Commander-in-Chief's assignment, as it did last year and the year before.

Eastern League Soon Discusses Cambria Proposal

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Eastern Baseball League will meet in New York Jan. 16, President Thomas H. Richardson announced, to act on a proposal of Joe Cambria, co-owner of the Springfield, Mass., league franchise, to transfer it to Williamsport.

Cambria declared this city has the inside track on obtaining the franchise this season after a conference with Richardson here last night. He added, however, that local fans would be required to guarantee financial and moral support for the team.

"I believe the league will go along on the transfer," Richardson stated, while baseball circles reported a group of fans will be called together after the league session to consider any proposal by Cambria.

Clark Griffith Senators' Chief For 24th Season

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Stockholders of the Washington baseball club today re-elected Clark Griffith for his 24th term as president and named his 32-year-old nephew, Calvin Griffith, as vice-president.

The younger Griffith for the last two years has been assistant secretary of the Senators in charge of concessions, coming up to the club from Chattanooga and Charlotte where he had been president and manager of Senator farm teams.

President Griffith called the 1943 season the "most profitable" for the club in 10 years, both from the standpoint of revenue and home attendance. The Senators drew 583,000 fans to home games.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Norfolk Naval Air Station 64, Fort Monroe 34.
Brown 44, Camp Miles Standish 31.
Camp Reynolds 64, Westminster 45.
Geneva 53, Bethany 38.
Portsmouth Midshipmen 59, William & Mary 44.

Middlewest

Indiana 47, Camp Atterbury 33.
Olathe Naval Air Base 47, Pittsburgh Teachers 38.
Ohio Univ 40, Ohio Wesleyan 33.
Missouri 32, Westminster 30.
Bowling Green 73, Oberlin 42.
Akron Univ 77, Case 43.
Glenview Naval Air Station 54, Chicago Univ 38.
Camp Grant 46, Dow Chemical 39.

West

Bates 88, Boothbay Coast Guard 38.
Utah Univ. 41, Fort Douglas 25.

Southwest

Sheppard Field Officers 43, Altus Flying Field 36.

Heisman Award

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Angelo Bertelli, pass-master of the Notre Dame football team last fall, will receive the Heisman award as the outstanding grid athlete of 1943 on Jan. 12. The winner is determined on a country-wide poll of sports authorities.

Bertelli was to have gotten the award originally on Dec. 8, but the ceremony was delayed because it interfered with his training at the Parris Island, S. C., Marine camp.

Mexico's Top Athlete

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5 (AP)—Apolonio Castillo, captain of the Mexican swimming team that recently competed in Havana, last night was elected the Mexican "athlete of the year" by Mexico City sports writers. Second choice was Armando Vega, tennis champion who with his brother, Rolando, won the doubles in the 1943 Pan-American tourney here.

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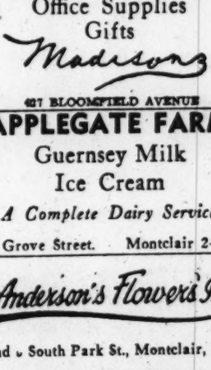

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If you have it checked over periodically by competent watchmakers.
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Exclusive with us in Reading
ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST MAKES
Weiner's
Quality Clothes Since 1914
739 Penn Street — Reading, Pa.

CLEARANCES
That Save You Money Are Featured Throughout the Store at
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PENNSYLVANIA

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All you can carry away
ORANGES Large, Sweet, Juicy 85c PK. BSKT.
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CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
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MEN'S SUITS—TOPCOATS
OVERCOATS
DASCH'S
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood Street at South Avenue

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OFFICE SUPPLIES
STATIONERY
GREETING CARDS
755 Penn Avenue — PE. 4875

YORK

Miriam E. Baumgardner
Studio of Music
PIANO AND ORGAN
430 West King Street

January Clearance
DANIELS
The Home of Better Ladies' Wearing Apparel
136 E. Market Street — York, Pa.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Words of Current Interest

Aaron (Ex. 7:2)—*Ar'-un* (*a* as in care, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Annihilated — *A-ni'-i-lat'-ed* (*a* clipped-short as in account, first *i* long, second clipped-short as in charity, *a* long, *e* short). By Webster's second choice, the *h* in the third syllable may be aspirated; and the *ed* ending may carry the vowel sound of short *i* if preferred.
"Reduced to nothing, utterly destroyed." It is derived from the Latin verb *annihilare* (*ad*, "to," and *nihil*, "nothing").

Compassed (Ps. 18:4) — *Kum'-past* (*u* short, *a* as in *sofa*).
From the Old French *compasser*, "to go around, measure, arrange, regulate, ponder," which in turn is supposed to have been derived from the Vulgar Latin *compassare*, "to measure off" (*cum*, "with," and *passus*, "a step, pace"). In English, this verb has three meanings—"to go about or entirely around," "to enclose on all sides, to surround," or "to get within one's power, to bring about or accomplish." In this particular reference the second meaning is no doubt the one to be taken.

Incisors — *In-si'-zerz* (first *i* short, second long, *e* as in maker).
An "incisor" is a tooth adapted for cutting. The Latin verb *incidere*, "to incise" (from *in*, "in," and *caedere*, "to cut"), comes into English through French, and is responsible for our verb "incise," the nouns "incision" and "incisor," and other related words.

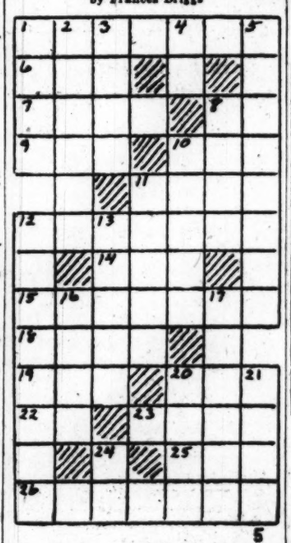
Longevity — *Lon-jev'-i-ti* (*o*, *e*, and the second *i* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity).
This is an instance of a Latin word (*longaevitas*, "long life") which is taken over, with adapted spelling, into English, meaning and all. Although the *long-* is significant in the meaning of the word, the pronunciation obscures this point by putting the *n* and the *g* into separate syllables.

Mortify (Rom. 8:13)—*Mor'-ti-fi* (*o* as in orb, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second long).
In this passage the word "mortify" translates a Greek word which had in the Fifth Century B. C. the actual force of "put to death." It gradually came to assume the more figurative and general meaning of "destroy." The Latin *mortificare*, "to kill or destroy," gives us our English word.

Pharaoh (Ex. 6:29) — *Far'-o* (*a* as in care, *o* quick-long as in obey). By Webster's second choice, *fa'-ro* (both vowels long).
The title of a dynasty of sovereigns of ancient Egypt. The Biblical reference is particularly to the king under whom the oppression and the exodus of the Israelites occurred.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Bayberry wax is used to make what?
6—Umpqua River is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
7—What Hebrew prophet was a native of Tekoa?
8—Regius Professor (abbr.).
9—What metal is obtained from deposits of cassiterite?
10—Full or normal value.
11—What was Lamb's pseudonym?
13—Who is farmer hero of Goethe's pastoral poem, in love with Dorothea?
14—Strike.
15—Three men of Tooley Street, who made petition to English Parliament, were what?
18—Would you get eggs, musk, or a tune from an aesculi?
19—Before.
20—What bird was the emblem of Athens?
22—Who was the Egyptian sun-god?
23—If you followed Lucy Larcom's advice, what would you plant?
25—Collection of sayings.
26—What person in Mother Goose rhyme arrived first at 10 o'clock and later not until noon?

Down
1—What garment reached from heel to head of Pied Piper?
2—An enchanted wood is scene of a part of what opera?
3—What gaseous element was discovered by fractionation of liquid air?
4—Behold!
5—Most operatic heroines are what?
6—In Longfellow's poem, what "clatters along the roofs, like the tramp of hoofs"?
10—Words of what Greek writer and philosopher were written as dialogues?
11—What was first name of founder of Confucius?
12—What cape of North Carolina is noted as a region of storms?
13—City of Cologne is on what river?
16—What is name of the turkey buzzard?
17—Who is Cedric's ward in Scott's "Ivanhoe"?
20—Spoken.
21—What king is subject of a play by Shakespeare?
24—Exclamation of inquiry.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn by Bill O'Malley
"Not very good seats, are they?"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Plastic Improves Deep-Sea Diving Equipment?

A new, streamlined helmet for deep-sea divers has a curved window of "Lucite" plastic. The plastic window eliminated the heavy protective metal grilles of older helmets. It extends the diver's field of vision, reduces the weight of the helmet, and makes it easier for the diver to maneuver under water.

Twenty-five divers working on the capsized Normandie wore the new type diving helmet.

* * *

How Canned Foods Can Be "Self-Heating"?

When you take canned food, such as pork and beans, on a camping trip or on a picnic, it is usually necessary to warm the food over a campfire or on some sort of stove. A recent invention, however, makes it possible to heat canned goods "on location" without a stove and without even striking a match. The can is equipped with a false bottom, and when holes are punched in this false bottom, air rushes in and combines with chemicals in a compartment under the food, and the chemical reaction generates enough heat to warm the contents of the can.—W. P. Keasbey.

Today's Quotation

I affirm that tranquillity is nothing else than a good ordering of the mind. — MARCUS AURELIUS.

In Lighter Vein

Now You Know!

Pretty young thing: "Why do they call all soldiers Dogfaces?"
Soldier: "This is why. The Army is a dog's life, we live in pup tents, we are given dog tags, live mainly on hot dogs, we usually have hangdog expressions on our faces, and they even whistle for us when they want us."—Goodfellow Field (Texas) Flight Time.

Be Specific

Customer: "Let me have some winter underwear."
Clerk: "Yes, sir. How long would you like them?"
Customer: "I don't want to rent them. I want to buy them."—Pathfinder.

Brevities

Come to think of it, maybe an Arctic winter night, six months long or so, might not be so bad, if a fellow could just cuddle down and sleep through it.—Ryan in Boston Herald.

The world still waits for Goebbels' surprise weapon. Maybe Joe is going to pull a dove out of his cuff.—Detroit News.

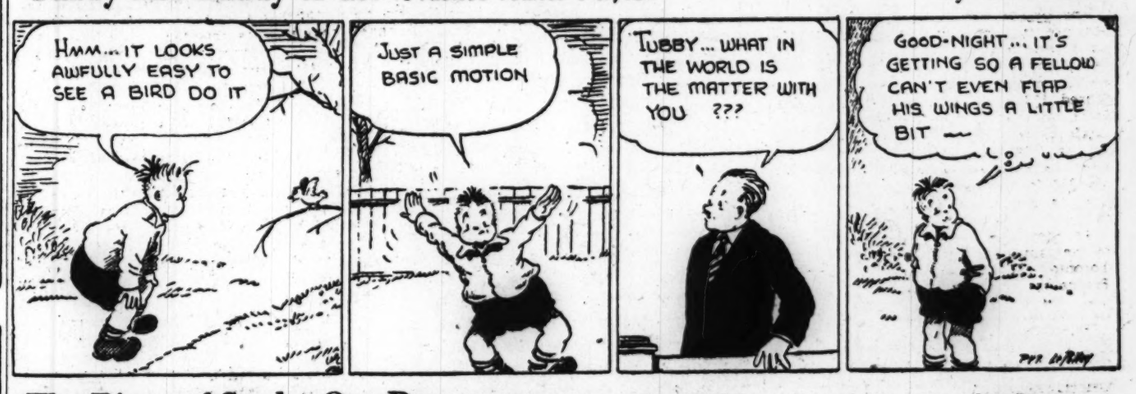
Sharing Knowledge

Cape Town, South Africa

The students of a local school in a near-by district have started an educational system for black native adults. It appears, that the boy students, distressed by the woeful ignorance of the native cleaners of the school, decided to give them some practical instruction in the three R's. This assistance proved so helpful that other natives in the district also sought instruction. Now, classrooms are dotted all over the town—in sheds, back rooms, and other convenient places. R. E. L.

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Ruth D. Baker, Hopkinton, Mass.
January in New England

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Practice Makes Perfect* — By LE PELLEY


HMM... IT LOOKS AWFULLY EASY TO SEE A BIRD DO IT
JUST A SIMPLE BASIC MOTION
TUBBY... WHAT IN THE WORLD IS THE MATTER WITH YOU ???
GOOD-NIGHT... IT'S GETTING SO A FELLOW CAN'T EVEN FLAP HIS WINGS A LITTLE BIT —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And I Almost Forgot It!* — By RODGERS

"Why the long face?" Sponge asked me this afternoon—
"I didn't realize I had a long face." I told her.
"I've just been trying to think of something really important that I could do this year"
"Don't you consider it pretty important to meet the Boss after school?" she meowed—
YIPPP!
"Important? I'll say it is!" Trust Sponge to put first things first!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Chase Is On* — By THE HAGERS

Tonight, Ted Webb came rushing in. "Oh boy! Have I a tale to spin!
I met a bird down on the quay Who claims he just came in from sea.
But I'm convinced—Ted Webb's no goose— That he's a pirate, on the loose!"
"Your whacky comments, Ted, restrain, He's off the good ship Nancy Jane!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russians in Poland?

It's a little awkward to describe the good news from the Eastern Front at this moment. We are all glad that the Russians have advanced into Poland, if they have. But they would say they have not. The Polish Government in Exile would say they have.

It all depends on where you draw the line. The Russians still draw it as in the agreement with Germany in 1939. The Poles draw it as of 1921. The Poles argue that since the Russians have denounced the Russo-German agreement on Poland, the 1921 Treaty of Riga remains the legal basis of the Russo-Polish border.

But the Russians reply that since that treaty was simply a legalization of Polish gains-by-force against the Russian State of that time, a fairer approach might be made by going back two years more to the recommendations of the Allied Supreme Council, which would have set this border on what has been known as the "Curzon Line."

Since that recommendation represented a third-party decision based on demarcations in populations, the Russians say their present ideas about the border cannot be far wrong.

Of course neither the Poles nor the Russians are saying any of these things to one another. Spokesmen for both nations have stated at one time or another that the border question is "indiscussible." Possibly at this moment discussion is not useful. Secretary Hull on his return from Moscow said borders could be left until after the war.

There is no problem among the Allies likely to be complicated by the Russian advance into the disputed territory. Already the Allies had agreed that territories are to be administered by the armies first reaching them.

Even for the Poles it is hard to see what immediate difference a border understanding would make. They cannot drive the Nazis from their soil without admitting another foreign army to occupy it. The administration of the territory must conform to the needs of the occupying forces.

In view of Mr. Hull's border statement the projected visit by the Polish President and Premier to Washington may be as much concerned with the needed repair of diplomatic relations between Russia and Poland. Even so, the fact that the Russians now have no relations with the Poles is not irreparable. What the Polish Underground might do as the Russians advanced has not been clear. But the Polish Government has now ordered the Underground not to oppose the Russian forces.

Another purpose a visit of Polish representatives to Washington might serve would be to make clear that Poles now do consider the border problem as discussible. After all, it is not known whether Mr. Hull's post-Moscow statement meant only that Russia was absolutely immovable at that time, or that Mr. Hull had reason to believe that if the problem could be left for postwar review it might be adjusted in the light of world opinion.

Certainly whatever adjustments are made in whatever borders after this war, the solutions and the attitudes of the negotiators must be greatly affected by larger considerations. If it is clear that the United States, Britain and Russia are all going to participate fully in enforcing the peace, the question of strategic borders will be simpler than it is now, when the postwar world can be only dimly forecast.

No Travel Rationing

Now that the railroads have passed the Christmas peak in travel without undue trouble, it becomes certain that "rationing" of travel will not need to be resorted to in the United States.

As for the normal, daily travel, it is apparent that a final peak has virtually been reached. Statistics released monthly by the Interstate Commerce Commission had, until recently, been showing tremendous increases. But in recent months, these have tapered off.

This is conclusive evidence that the peak, if not yet finally reached, has been so nearly attained that the rationing of rail travel will never need be resorted to. The Office of Defense Transportation has constantly sought to avoid rationing, for which it is to be congratulated; for not only would this be an almost insurmountable problem, but regimentation is repugnant to Americans. The railroads, even more, deserve praise for their remarkable achievements in providing space (if only standing room) for every single person who wished to travel anywhere, any time, in the midst of a global war.

Eagle Wings

The latest raids by American bombers from England—the blow at Kiel by the heavies and that at the "invasion coast" by mediums—herald the maturing of American air power in Europe. They underscore for that theater the remarkable report just made by General Arnold.

In 1943 the RAF dropped more high explosive on Hitler's "fortress"—155,000 tons—but American bombers based in Africa and Britain totaled 129,000 tons and many of them were precision jobs. Also the full force of American air power is only beginning to operate and when the invasion starts we may see even larger sky fleets, providing an umbrella and blasting both front lines and supply lines.

General Arnold believes the Luftwaffe is near the cracking point, and that very soon we shall see whether it can survive and continue to provide vital protection for German armies and industries. The combined effect of continued British-American bombing—destruction of plane-producing factories and of defending planes, both in the air and on the ground—has cumulative effects. When Germany loses fighter planes—the total for 1943 is around 12,000 for all kinds—she loses protection for the factories which provide the planes which protect the factories.

How long can this double attrition continue? The unprecedented airmadas now blackening the skies over Nazi-held territory are pressing the question home with every new raid. That the United States is now able to throw so much into the scales alongside the RAF—while at the same time vastly increasing the air blows at Japan—is highly gratifying to Americans. They may not wish to make the eagle scream but they are happy to see him spreading such mighty wings.

Borders of Sedition

The new indictments for sedition just brought against thirty persons by a Washington grand jury are stronger than those obtained a year ago against twenty-four of those now named. This time the charge is made that these defendants not only sought to undermine morale in the armed forces, but that they conspired with Nazis to establish Fascist forms of Government in the United States. It had been said that the Government had delayed prosecution because it had a weak case; the new indictments give the impression that the contrary is true.

But this whole matter is a delicate one wherein guilt or innocence should be clearly proven and not assumed. Many of those indicted are notorious as purveyors of anti-Semitic, anti-war, anti-Russian, anti-British, pro-German propaganda. But the charge that they distributed "Mein Kampf" is certainly not enough to prove a seditious motive. This newspaper reprinted parts of Hitler's book as a warning against Nazi doctrines. And we must remember that there were sincere citizens who believed that the German cause was just and that Fascism was a more efficient form of Government.

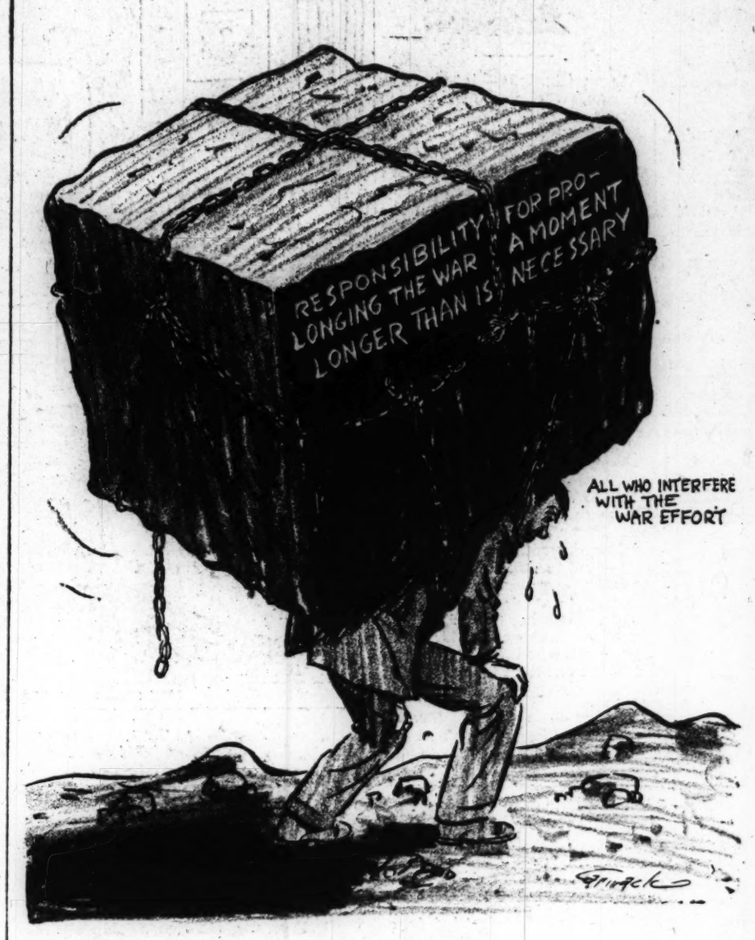
Where do the extremer forms of isolationism end and the fringes of sedition begin? Many Americans must have been shocked to find that what they thought was merely America Firstism fitted so well into Nazi notions of the Fatherland über Alles. Apparently the Justice Department believes it can prove that there was something more than an innocent parallel involved so that the Fascist line in America connected directly with the Fascist line in Berlin.

In his book, "Under Cover," John Roy Carlson has testified that when he was "working with" some of those now indicted they obtained much of their literature from Nazi propaganda mills in Munich or Hamburg. He reported, too, on the manner in which certain isolationist members of Congress kept on good terms with the spreaders of disunity and hate. They called them "crackpots" but made political use of their efforts. It is no wonder that some of these Congressmen have tried to discredit the Government's case.

We trust it will now be pushed to a conclusion which will do justice to the accused and arouse thousands of Americans to see how closely they had themselves unwittingly but nonetheless harmfully tread upon the borders of sedition.

Florida strawberries arrived the other day in northern markets at $1 a pint. The best is none too good for the American war profiteer, whether he wears tuxedo or overalls.

An Enormous Burden



War Tide Flows West

The Wide Horizon

By Franklin Snow

With the probability that the major effort of the war will move into the Pacific within a year, those soldiers of the home front, the railroad men and women, are looking forward to doing their part in moving American troops and munitions westward. Traffic to the West Coast is expected to rise by as much as 50 per cent.

Whether the Panama Canal will be opened to merchant vessels cannot be forecast, but if this does not occur, the volume of freight which must move westward will create a traffic such as the roads west of the Mississippi never before encountered. This will involve problems ranging from personnel to equipment, from running-track to motive power, and from labor-saving devices to installations permitting more trains to move faster on existing tracks.

* * *

Passenger traffic, already tremendous, may increase. Discounting organized troop-movements, which generally are handled in special trains, the increased tempo of war in the Pacific area is certain to increase the ordinary travel of businessmen, officers of the armed forces, furlough travel by servicemen, and that of relatives of soldiers. But all this is incidental to the hundreds of freight trains which must roar westward over the lines of the seven transcontinental routes, including the Southern Pacific, Santa Fé, Rio Grande-Western Pacific; Overland Route; Milwaukee, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern, and the several other roads which afford connection with these main trunk routes.

That the rolling stock and running tracks have stood up as well as they have during the past two or more years is a tribute to the foresight of the railroad managers, who, through years of depression, strove to find the money to put their rights-of-way in the best possible condition.

Recently, various Western roads, in anticipation of war traffic, have added as many freight Diesels, of 5,400 horsepower, as priorities would permit; have installed "centralized traffic control" on many stretches of single track; have equipped many locomotives with roller-bearings, and made other improvements.

* * *

That much of it will have to move over the Santa Fé seems probable. The only line double-tracked all the way to the Coast, it is able to handle more of the added trains than any other line—either to Los Angeles or to San Francisco. Union Pacific, with single track on its Salt Lake City-Los Angeles line, and with considerable single track on its western connection to San Francisco, is less able to increase the number of trains it now is handling, while the Northern transcontinentals are all single-tracked and their additional carrying capacity is thereby limited.

That all of these roads need new rails and other replacements is generally known; it is equally well known that they will get few of the supplies which they need, and must carry on with their present rails and equipment. Just what all of this portends for the postwar future of the rails is difficult to discern.

It is a naval secret what will be done about moving merchant ships through the Panama Canal. Without it, Western railways will have added problems. Likewise, the Canal affects Eastern roads. If it is reopened, the trend of traffic from Midwest factories still will be eastward, to tidewater, for loading in vessels; otherwise, the freight must move directly west, to ports connecting with the Western railroads. Already the trend of traffic on most railroads is being reversed. Where the preponderance, formerly, was eastward, it is gradually being converted into a westward current. The Western roads will have an opportunity ere long to prove the stuff they're built of.

Our Readers Say—

The Soldier Vote

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The failure of the Green-Lucas (Soldier Vote) Bill to pass Congress is a slap in the face of every man and woman in the Armed Forces of this country. It is a repudiation of our Constitution, and of all the principles of American democracy. The failure negates all the inspiring propaganda poured into our ears and into the yearning ears of a tyrannized world. It really means that we are not fighting for liberty and democracy after all, but for mere national survival. Those beautiful ideals once more are just words. We are fighting to protect our loved ones, and ironically enough, protecting those who are depriving us of our votes!

The crusading spirit of many a young soldier, in foxhole and in gun turret, is going to be blighted by this buck-passing. If the States fail to accomplish what the Congress passed on to them, the men in Congress will "reap the wild wind" they have sown by their cowardly action.

PVT. ROBERT VANCE MACDOWELL
Camp Adair, Oregon.

A Very Important Issue

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A very important issue is at stake in our Congress. Those favoring the legislation turning the soldiers' voting procedure over to the States, on the pretense of upholding the dead political issue of States' rights, admitted that much overhauling of the laws by slow-moving State legislatures, plus help from the War and Navy Departments, would be necessary before such a system would be conceivable. Poll-tax Senators are determined that the soldiers forbidden to vote because of poll-tax laws in their states will not be permitted to vote by the instigation of any simplified machinery devised to meet the emergency.

If the time has come when the majority of our legislators prefer the practical disenfranchisement of the soldiers, who are fighting for the very right of such legislators to hold office as representatives of the people, to possible political defeat, the time has come for every citizen and every newspaper to demand that the people's voice, the soldiers' voice be heard.

New York — ELOISE LOTT PERRY

Government Fertilizers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent editorial, "The President on Food" the last two short paragraphs read as follows:

"Does the President fully appreciate the need and, if so, how does he propose to get such production?"

"Those are the vital questions still left clamoring for answer."

I think the President does appreciate the need. He stated the need in his special message to the Congress on May 20, 1938.

There is a partial (large) solution going on in our agricultural economy right now.

In our cropped acreage of approximately 360,000,000 acres are some 70,000,000 acres that are producing about one-third of the total crop, and this by reason of the fact that some farmers are doing a most obvious thing, fertilizing those acres.

Fertilized land gives back from 25 to 200 per cent increase in production.

It would take 50,000,000 more acres of land put under cultivation to produce the average produced by the 70,000,000 acres of fertilized land, fertilized at a cost of $300,000,000 as against over $1,000,000,000 to care for 50,000,000 more acres.

The Federal Government owns 95 per cent of the great phosphate deposits of the four Western States, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah. Idaho has 85 per cent of the high grade phosphate rock in this country, from which phosphates are processed. The Government can build, and quickly, plants to process this rock.

H. P. TAYLOR
Burlingame, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Washington . . . Bits and Pieces

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

President Roosevelt hopes to get through the war without having the White House painted, but there is criticism anyway. "What," say Washington dinner partners, "is he trying to do? Let the mansion deteriorate so no other President can ever live there?"

Fala is the Nation's most renowned dog, but still behaves like a dog. He sniffs at visitors' feet when they enter the White House's front door.

Manpower at the White House is short now, as everywhere else, Mrs. Roosevelt explains, but not so short, we suspect, as to force the President's young grandson, John Boettiger, to brush down the upstairs walls which he was doing during Mrs. Roosevelt's last press conference the other day.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been doing a lot of entertaining lately. Usually she has groups of 10 or 15 in for tea in the west-wing sitting room. Guests confide to each other afterward that they notice she has attained a professional "First Lady" air, making little effort to remember them as individuals.

* * *

Coincidences: Finn and Sturgeon are the names of two men conducting fish development negotiations between the United States and Canada. Leo Sturgeon is in charge of fisheries for the U. S. State Department and Dr. D. B. Finn is Deputy Minister of Fisheries in Canada.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, both started their newspaper careers on the Grand Rapids, Mich., Herald.

Senators Harold H. Burton (R), of Ohio, and R. Owen Brewster (R), of Maine, were roommates at Bowdoin College. They now sit next to each other in the Senate. Their sons also roomed together at Bowdoin.

Rural Electrification Administrator Harry Slattery and Federal Power Commission Vice-Chairman Basil Manly, grew up across the street from each other in Greenville, S. C.

* * *

Fact that the number of Government workers in Washington has begun to decline slightly is reflected in an increased number of rooms for rent. Urge for a "place of their own," however, still makes apartments and rentable houses short.

Secretary to a Cabinet officer who came in with the Roosevelts nearly 11 years ago observed the other day that she still feels "temporary" because of the attitude of old-line Government workers toward the New Deal.

* * *

A few "congestion" stories are still coming through: A Virginia bus driver starting through the maze of driveways leading to the Pentagon Building the other day stopped, bewildered and turning to his passenger said: "I've never been here before. Can anyone show me the way?"

Another bus driver pulled up to a corner, took a hasty look at his load and told the woman waiting there: "Get in if you think you'll fit."

* * *

Military men are thumbing through the Bible, looking at Job XXXVIII:35 for a verse which some say is a prediction of radar, the mysterious device that detects the position of enemy planes. The verse: "Canst Thou send lightnings that they may go, and say unto Thee, here we are?"

* * *

Two of the smaller nations have shown their new importance by setting up housekeeping in Washington. Ethiopia, first invaded country taken back from the Axis, has bought a legation building for its Minister, Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, who presented his credentials a few weeks back. Iran, host to the famous Teheran conferees, has bought a big home in Embassy Row for its Minister, Mohammed Sayesteh.

* * *

From habit, some Washington officials still address the press as "Gentlemen," despite the growing number of women reporters. Recently, Secretary of State Hull said: "Good morning, gentlemen," as usual, then gallantly added: "I should say 'Good morning, ladies,' too. The ladies have increased in numbers."

Some Firsts for '44—A Memorandum

Toward Tomorrow: 'A Peace 'Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

To help win the war. . . .

To help win the peace. . . .

To assure a Canadian correspondent who hopes the "two thirds rule" will be abolished that this department sympathizes with that hope. (The requirement that all treaties between the United States and other nations be ratified by at least two thirds of the members of the Senate is obsolete. It subjects Americans to minority rule on questions of foreign policy, and endangers postwar collaboration for peace). . . .

To thank a Latvian correspondent for his interest, and for the short and possibly selective history of his country. From this compilation one infers that many Latvians would feel more comfortable within than without the Soviet Union. (Many doubtless would. The Baltic States question seems at least as heavily weighted with economic class-consciousness as with nationalism. It evidently is further complicated by church politics). . . .

To record receipt of yet another reader's "pledge" to take ten copies of Lionel Curtis' "Faith and Works," and to report a telephone call from a considerate reader who has heard that some copies of this work may be obtained from Federal Union, Inc., 1728 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 9, D. C. . . .

And to thank the friend in New York who tells me that "Faith and Works" is procurable through Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, in pamphlet form. (He seems a little surprised that I should have been "misinformed" about this but the fact remains that readers of this department have written from several places to say they could not get the work, and apparently they could not get information about it, either. Now, if someone could only have come forward with this address last summer). . . .

To discuss further with Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, the hardy exponent of European Federation, his ideas as to how Russian objections to the principle of federation in Europe "for some time to come" might be surmounted through an American-British-Russian agreement to "neutralize" the Continent. . . .

To keep on the alert against isolationism, whether its proponents call themselves "nationalists" or even co-operationists. (The "nationalists" say they are simply keeping the interests of their own country in the foreground. But their narrow view of those interests—the me-first attitude translated to the national plane—has too often endangered American security and peace. The self-styled co-operationists advocate "co-operation without commitments." But this is the very road taken by the United States from one World War to another). . . .

To try—as an American—to avoid an appearance of telling the politically experienced Europeans how to run their affairs; and to try not to encourage those whom a statesman from one of the "small" nations once described to me as "amiable gentlemen harnessing their hobbies at the expense of the occupied countries." (We all face a too constant temptation to campaign for our favorite experiments in other peoples' political laboratories.) . . .

To refuse to be discouraged by the fact that the Perfect State awaits the perfection of the individual. (This is an ultimate. We are concerned—in the political realm—with next-steps. If all mankind were utterly selfless, war obviously would not exist even as a possibility. We have seen that the possibility of war can be reduced virtually to zero, however, short of the complete regeneration of every individual. War is no longer regarded as a possibility between one part of the United States and another, and Americans—no matter what impression other peoples may get of them at times—do not consider themselves all humanly perfect.) . . .

To stress that the antidote for war is the organization and enforcement of law. (It has been achieved over wide areas where international anarchy once prevailed. Those areas can be peacefully widened in an age where communication between peoples permits continuous development of common purposes and mutual trust). . . .

And not least, to emphasize that the most unifying political concept ever to light the mind of man was a religious concept—the recognition of God's oneness. (Men cannot rise higher than their concept of Deity. Many gods: many tribes; one God: one brotherhood.)

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